Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,679. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DILEMMA

Salisbury Wants Concessions from His Party's Opponents.

LIBERALS DISINCLINED TO YIELD

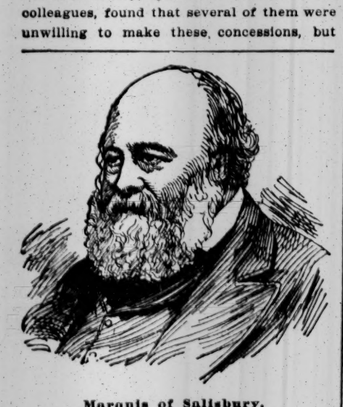
Conservatives Want Adhesion to Estimates and Support of Ministerial Candidates.

GLADSTONE CONFERRING WITH ROSEBERY

Political Clubs Thronged and Officers and Whips Busy Until Midnight —Parliament's Proceedings.

LONDON, June 24.—The representative of the United Press in London learns that Lord Salisbury will accept the Premiership only on condition that the Liberal leaders agree not to oppose his Government's getting the necessary estimates before the dissolution of Parliament, and also that no member of the Cabinet which he forms shall be opposed for re-election upon taking office.

Lord Rosebery, upon consultation with his colleagues, found that several of them were unwilling to make these concessions, but



Marquis of Salisbury.

negotiations are in progress which, it is believed, will tend to an agreement on the part of the Liberals.

The Central News issues a bulletin stating that it is difficult to obtain official information as to what took place between the Queen and Lord Salisbury at Windsor this afternoon, but there is reason to believe that Lord Salisbury declined to form a Ministry and recommended the immediate dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, June 25.—Immediately on his arrival in London yesterday from the cruise he had been making to Kiel and elsewhere, Mr. Gladstone communicated with Lord Rosebery, and accepted the latter's invitation to dine with him in Downing Street. During the evening Mr. Herbert Asquith, the Home Secretary, was summoned to a conference.

Mr. Gladstone remained with Lord Rosebery until after 11 o'clock, breaking his physician's orders and his own rules. He then walked with Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Privy Seal, to the residence of Lord Rendel, in Carlton Gardens, where he is staying.

The political clubs were thronged until the small hours with members and their friends, discussing the situation.

The offices of the Conservative and Liberal whips were busy until midnight.

SIR WILLIAM IN THE COMMONS.

Exchange of Compliments and Third Reading of Bering Sea Bill.

The House of Commons was crowded with members and visitors at the opening of today's sitting.

Upon the appearance of the Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, the Liberals gave him an ovation, rising to their feet, cheering, and waving their hats. The Irish members sat silent. The Peers' gallery was filled with members of the upper house.

Sir William Harcourt made a brief statement, saying that, as the adverse vote on Friday was in effect a vote of want of confidence in the Secretary of State for War, with whom the Government had associated themselves, they had therefore placed their resignations in the hands of the Queen, who had accepted them.

Mr. Balfour expressed regret that the Government had not dissolved Parliament, instead of resigning.

Referring to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir William said he would take it upon himself to say that no abler, more respected, or popular Minister [Cheers from both sides] had ever filled the office.

The course of the Opposition, he declared, had disabled the War Minister from proceeding with the army estimates, and had made it impossible for the Government to obtain votes of supply absolutely necessary to the service of the country.

The Government, he said, would hold office only until their successors were appointed, and he therefore would move that the House adjourn; but it was indispensable before this was done that the Bering Sea bill should be passed, in order that it might receive the royal assent.

In quitting office, Sir William said, he relinquished a post which he had always regarded as a great responsibility, as carrying with it higher obligations than that of any other position under the Crown, and he had always desired, unequal to the task as he felt himself, [Cries of "No! No!"] to maintain the ancient dignity of this famous assembly in the performance of the arduous duties of that office.

Under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty he had great assistance, and he desired to tender to the gentlemen with whom he had the honor of acting, his grateful thanks for their constant and unfailing support.

He also desired to acknowledge the courtesy which had invariably been shown to him by his political opponents, and, if it were not regarded as too presumptuous to adopt the words of his predecessor, he would say that for every man who had taken part in the noble conflicts of Parliamentary life, the chiefest of all his ambitions had been to stand well with the House.

Mr. Balfour said that everybody in the House had heard with sympathy and emotion the touching words with which Sir William Harcourt had concluded. All must feel, he said, in a retrospect of the labors of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the work he had done in the House had not been in vain. Mr. Balfour then appealed to the members of the Opposition for an expression of sympathy with what he had said.

Whatever they might think of the policy which had been pursued by the Government, all of their political opponents recognized the Chancellor of the Exchequer as one of the greatest ornaments of the House, and one who ever kept the dignity of the Assembly in view.

While he [Mr. Balfour] recognized the fact that the members of the Government were the best judges of the question whether to continue to be responsible for the conduct of public affairs, he thought that the proper constitutional course to adopt would have been to dissolve Parliament. For a Government in the position of the present one to resign was practically equivalent to a determination on their part to put the burden of office upon the Opposition. It was not in accordance with the best traditions of the House.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Balfour the Bering Sea bill passed its third reading, Dr. Tanner, member for Mid Cork, alone objecting, on the ground that he would object to the passage of any bill by the House while the Irish Land bill was dormant.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

ROSEBERY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

Inevitable Resignation After Censure of Secretary for War.

LONDON, June 24.—In the House of Lords Lord Rosebery said that, after the vote in the House of Commons on Friday, practically censuring Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, upon the question of national defense, after he had foreshadowed the Government's great scheme of military reorganization, the Ministry felt it to be their duty to resign.

They would therefore hold office only until their successors were appointed.

The House then adjourned after passing the Bering Sea bill.

OPINIONS OF IRISH PAPERS.

Ministry Censured by One and the Irish Members by Another.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The Independent, commenting on the fall of the Rosebery Ministry, says:

"This Government was returned to pass home rule, which had failed owing to the action of the House of Lords, and then raised the cry that they would either end or mend the House of Lords, but they attempted neither. It was the meanest of Governments, and ought to have resigned long ago. Mr. Morley will leave Ireland an example of absolute incapacity as a statesman, having effected nothing, and leaving the people more discontented than ever."

The Freeman's Journal says: "The Irish supporters of the Ministry are keenly disappointed at the abandonment of power by the Ministers. The Ministry was reduced and destroyed by a band of Irish posing as genuine exponents of national feeling. They may well be wearied of trying to serve the Irish people in the face of the treachery of the Redmondites."

IRISH ELECTION FUND PROJECT.

Anti-Parnellites Propose to Issue a Manifesto and an Appeal.

LONDON, June 24.—A meeting of the anti-Parnellite members of the House of Commons was held this evening, Mr. Justin McCarthy presiding.

It was resolved to appeal to the Irish people for an election fund. A manifesto will be issued to-morrow. An appeal will also be made to the Irish in Canada, the United States, and Australia.

OPINIONS OF LONDON JOURNALS.

Salisbury's Request from Rosebery Described as Impudent.

LONDON, June 25.—The Court Circular barely announces that Lord Salisbury arrived at Windsor Castle Monday and had an audience with the Queen.

LONDON, June 24.—The Daily News, the Liberal organ, will to-morrow say there is reason to believe that if Lord Salisbury demands any pledges from the outgoing Government as a condition to his taking office they will be refused.

Editorially The Daily News will say: "If Lord Salisbury demands terms from Lord Rosebery we trust the impudent request will be met with a peremptory refusal. If Lord Salisbury refuses to accept office he will place himself in the ludicrous and contemptible position of one willing to wound yet afraid to strike.

"The fact is, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has got Lord Salisbury in a mess, and the latter now calls upon Lord Rosebery to help him out of it. This is not Lord Rosebery's business. Lord Salisbury must either pluck up courage to face responsibility like a man or exhibit a spectacle of impotence and poltroonery, from which we are sure he will shrink."

LONDON, June 24.—The Standard, (Conservative) will say to-morrow:

"We understand that Lord Salisbury has conditionally consented to take office, and will proceed at once to form a Ministry. The official announcement of his acceptance will be delayed pending negotiations between the party leaders on both sides in regard to the winding up of business in the House of Commons previous to dissolution.

"Assurances have been asked from the Liberal leaders that will discourage obstruction to the Appropriation bill, which it is absolutely necessary should be passed before the dissolution of the House.

"The Liberal leaders have also been asked to assist generally in winding up the business of the House. We understand that while the Liberals are willing to assist in obtaining the necessary supply, they will not give any assurance as regards the future business of Parliament."

IRISHMEN ON ROSEBERY'S FALL.

They Again Resolve to Support the Irish Parliamentary Party.

Owing to the excitement caused by the downfall of the Rosebery Ministry, the attendance was large at the meeting of the City Council of the Irish National Federation of America, which was held last evening in the General Secretary's room in the Cooper Union.

Among the delegates from the branches in attendance were Michael Fennelly, Chairman; Michael Fox, Secretary; Patrick Gleeson, Thomas Kennelly, Peter Tucker, P. H. Crowe, P. A. Moynahan, William Reilly, James J. Fleming, Denis O'Brien, P. Hallissey, Thomas Bishop, P. T. Whelan, J. Hickey, J. P. Ryan, and T. P. Burke.

As soon as the meeting was organized Mr. Gleeson offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The resignation of the Liberal Ministry portends the early dissolution of the present Parliament and a coming general election in Great Britain and Ireland, and

Whereas, The dominant issue of the election will be the question of coercion—" twenty years of strong government "—or a policy of justice and equality that will give the Irish people the management of their own affairs, be it

Resolved, That we, the New-York City Council of the Irish National Federation of America again renew our fealty to the Irish Parliamentary Party and pledge its members our active, practical, and unswerving support in the struggle in which they are about to engage, fraught, as it is, with the destiny of Ireland for the next half century. Be it further

Resolved That, in view of the fact that Ireland's political future depends so largely on the results of this general election, we earnestly urge the friends of home rule in this city to organize immediately and see that Ireland's battle is not lost through their supineness and inactivity.

In offering the resolutions, which were passed unanimously, Mr. Gleeson said:

"The Irish people have been the main element in advancing home rule to the strong position which it now occupies. The coming of the Tories into power means that a general election is near at hand. The future of Ireland depends on the people themselves, not on the Tories or Liberals. The cause, which during Parnell's leadership won to its support the great English statesman Gladstone, can rely for success on its inherent justice, rather than the favor of British parties. If we uphold our fellow-countrymen the Tories will be confronted with a body of earnest, resolute men. This may cause Salisbury and Balfour to see new light."

TO SELL THE WHISKY TRUST

Ordered to be Transferred to the Reorganization Committee.

JUDGE SHOWALTER'S EXPECTED RULE

The Property to be Turned Over for $9,800,000, but to be Held Good for All Reasonable Claims.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Receiver McNulta of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company presented to Judge Showalter of the Federal court this morning an interesting supplementary report of assets and liabilities of the trust estate June 1. It is a powerful argument in favor of granting the petition of the Reorganization Committee to have the bulk of the property sold to the stockholders.

The receiver's report gives the total assets at $1,826,321, including the following: Grain goods in process and in warehouse, $667,008; cash in distillery banks, $124,097; personal accounts, assets, $628,785; old goods in warehouse prior to Jan. 28, 1895, $209,515; cash in banks, $90,530; open accounts, general books, $54,503; block Union Savings Bank and Trust Company stock, $31,500. The liabilities are placed at $343,179, including $36,428 of very doubtful accounts; bills payable, $115,000; accounts payable, distillery books, $165,465. The receiver asserts that he will be able to realize from the assets, allowing for sacrifice sales, not less than $1,300,000 over the liabilities. In addition, he informs the Court that examination of the books, records, and papers of the company shows further large sums of money belonging to the company and not properly accounted for or the validity of the disbursement of which is in doubt.

For want of time, he has not been able to fully investigate, but his opinion is that they will prove further claims against Greenhut and others, to constitute valuable assets.

Judge Showalter ordered eighteen of the big "going" distilleries of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, and the Peoria headquarters sold by Receiver McNulta to the Reorganization Committee, representing 347,000 shares of stock, for $9,800,000. The court substantially granted the petition of the New-York committee, while stipulating that the decree of sale should be so constructed that the possession of every distillery included in the bid could be wrested from the purchasers by the receiver as the agent of the court at any time, if claims allowed by adjudication against the estate were not paid. This condition is imposed to protect the creditors, especially the holders of rebate orders and contingent claimants, such as the lessors of the distillery properties.

It was generally expected by those interested in the famous case that the petition would be granted. There was an imposing array of legal talent in Judge Showalter's courtroom when the decision was read. Nathan Bijur of New-York was present on behalf of the Reorganization Committee, Greenhut, Morris, and other members of the fighting minority were absent, and Edwin Walker, their chief counsel, was unable to be present.

The court paid particular attention to the objection of the Greenhut stockholders and creditors, that the court originally had no juridiction to appoint a receiver. He pointed out that in the original Olmstead bill the defendant corporation consented to the appointment of a receiver. The corporation became a trust deed after the judgment of ouster had been rendered in the quo warranto proceedings by Judge Gibbons for annulment of the charter, and the stockholders became beneficiaries. The Olmstead bill showed not only jurisdiction, but a good valid cause of action in equity. The jurisdiction of the Federal court did not depend on the failure or inadequacy of legal or statutory remedies.

The question of sale was one of expediency in the administration of the estate. From the report made by the receiver it would be extremely inconvenient, if not impracticable, for him to care for the distilleries through another season. The court would insist that the paramount possession of the receiver be maintained, so that the court would not relinquish control of the property until all claims had been settled. The decree will be subject to a lien of the rebate vouchers and a lien of all claims that may be allowed.

Mr. Mayer said the terms were satisfactory and the sale will be made next month.

A TORNADO IN KENTUCKY

Telegraph Poles Broken Off and Great Trees Felled.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., June 24.—A terrific storm passed over this section this afternoon about 2 o'clock. No serious damage was done in this city other than the destruction of many shade tree. A tornado raged six miles east of here, destroying trees, crops, and fences in a path nearly a mile wide.

Telegraph poles were snapped off and all communication east of here is cut off. In some instances trees two feet in diameter were blown across the railroad tracks.

No news of any deaths or personal injuries have been received. The wheat crop is ruined where it was not cut.

Leg Torn by a Cannon Cracker.

HOBOKEN, June 24.—Frank Fossler of 311 Willow Avenue was badly injured tonight by the pranks of an unknown boy, who threw a lighted cannon cracker into the saloon of Peter Lieb at 343 Park Avenue, where Fossler was drinking a glass of beer. Fossler reeled and staggered as soon as the cracker exploded. His pantaloons were torn and smoking and blood was trickling down the legs. Fossler was led to a neighboring druggist, who dressed his wounds. The flesh of his left leg and thigh was lacerated.

Incendiarism at a Military Post.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The second incendiary fire within a week on the reservation at Presidio Military Reservation was discovered this morning. The entire post exchange was destroyed, and Frank Roth, employed by the sutler who leases the exchange, may die from burns. Evidently an effort was made to have the fire communicate with the officers' buildings, which adjoin the building fired.

Business for the President.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 24.—Private Secretary Thurber called at Gray Gables to-day, bringing with him official business requiring the President's attention. Mr. Cleveland was not at home, being absent down the bay fishing, and did not return until after Mr. Thurber had left for Marion.

Secretary Gresham's Will.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Mrs. Gresham and her son Otto appeared in Judge Kohlsaat's court to-day with the will of Mr. Gresham, which was admitted to probate. The will is a brief, simple document, leaving everything to Mrs. Gresham, who is sole executrix. The estate is worth $51,000.

PUSHED A BOY OVERBOARD

Capt. William Adamson Arrested for Causing the Death by Drowning of Charles Davis of Flushing.

FLUSHING, June 24.—Capt. William Adamson of Barge No. 17, owned by William A. Price of New-York City, is confined in the Town Hall, charged with the responsibility for the death of Charles Davis, eighteen years old, who was drowned from the Captain's barge this afternoon.

Capt. Adamson tied up at the dye works dock this morning with a load of coal for the dye works. He engaged Charles Davis and Pleasant Harris to assist in unloading the coal. After working several hours, the boys became overheated and decided to take a bath. They sat down on the edge of the barge to rest, preparatory to going further down the dock, where the water was not so deep, as neither of them could swim.

The Captain walked up behind the boys, and, with the remark, "If you are going to take a swim, why don't you do it?" pushed Davis overboard.

The boy sank before the eyes of his frightened companion almost instantly.

Harris called on the Captain to save the boy's life. But, with a laugh, the Captain walked away and continued his work. Harris immediately went ashore and ran to Police Headquarters. He hurriedly explained the situation and asked Capt. Hance to return to the boat with him to arrest the Captain.

Capt. Hance thought the boy was talking nonsense, and paid no attention to him. Almost wild with grief and excitement, the boy rushed out into the street, excitedly telling everybody his story. Deputy Sheriff Methvin heard the boy's story and went to the scene of the tragedy and placed Capt. Adamson under arrest. The creek was dragged, and the body of the boy recovered and taken to Hallett's undertaking rooms.

The boy's parents were promptly notified, and the story soon spread. Enraged citizens gathered on every street corner, discussing the affair. Threats of personal violence were freely made. A few cool heads prevented any action being taken against the prisoner. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

BUT THIS CAPTAIN WAS BRAVE.

His Boy Fell Overboard, and He, Fully Dressed, Dived After Him.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 24.—Ward Smith, the nine-year-old son of Capt. James Smith of the steamer Manhanset, owned by the Long Island Company, plying between New-London and this place, was drowned this morning.

The boy was playing with a younger brother on the forward deck of the vessel. He lost his balance and fell overboard while the boat was passing through Plum Gut. The little boy cried, and his brother, who was on the boat, told his father.

Without waiting to take off any clothing, Capt. Smith plunged in to the rescue of his son. The boy was some distance astern of the boat when the Captain jumped after him. The engines of the boat were reversed, and it went after the Captain. The Captain swam toward his son, but before he could get to him, the boy had disappeared from sight.

The Captain staid around the spot where the boy disappeared for some time. Seeing no trace of his son, he gave up hope. The crew of the boat had considerable trouble in getting Capt. Smith on board his vessel.

CHARLES H. KNOX HAS RESIGNED

Mayor Strong Has Appointed William J. Van Arsdale to His Place on the Board of Education.

President Charles H. Knox of the Board of Education called on Mayor Strong yesterday and handed him his resignation as a member of the Board of Education. The resignation has been expected for some days. Mrs. Knox is going to make a European trip. He was a Tammany Commissioner and was the last Tammany President of the Board.

Mayor Strong's new Commissioners of Education will now elect a President. Whether they will select one of the new men or whether they will select John L. N. Hunt, who was President for some years, is not known. The Commissioners may be guided in the matter by the advice of the Mayor.

Mayor Strong has appointed William J. Van Arsdale as a School Commissioner, to succeed Mr. Knox.

Mr. Van Arsdale has charge of the real estate department of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad's legal bureau. He has served as a Commissioner of Education before, and was removed about two months ago by Mayor Strong. The Mayor said yesterday that Mr. Van Arsdale's removal was due to a misapprehension. Chauncey M. Depew, among others, wanted him reappointed.

When Charities Commissioner John P. Faure and Mr. Van Arsdale were School Trustees in the Ninth Ward, nine years ago, there was a difference of opinion between them which developed into a controversy of long standing. When Mr. Van Arsdale was removed, it was charged that Mr. Faure had something to do with the change.

Mr. Vail Could Not Find the Law.

Stephen Vail, a member of the City Improvement Society and the Reform Club, living at 10 West Thirty-ninth Street, had John Vlachos, a Greek fruit vender, arrested Sunday for pushing a cart of cherries down Fifth Avenue and offering to sell some of the fruit, which Mr. Vail supposed was a violation of the law.

Vlachos was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, but the charge did not hold good. There was a dispute between Justic Simms and the complainant as to whether selling fruit Sunday was a violation of the law, but, as neither the city ordinances nor the Criminal Code contain any such law as Mr. Vail supposed existed, the prisoner was discharged. His friends threaten to sue Mr. Vail for false arrest.

Church Spire Struck by Lightning.

The wooden spire on the chapel of the Dutch Reformed Church, on Eighty-fourth Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Avenues, Bath Beach, was struck by lightning during the storm at 6:20 o'clock last evening. The chapel is a small frame structure, and the spire is about forty feet high. The spire was split in two, and the concussion smashed all the windows in the chapel. The spire caught fire, which was put out in a few minutes. The loss to the building is estimated at $500. The chapel is in charge of the Rev. Albert H. Brush, who is pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Fort Hamilton.

A Big Catch of Mackerel.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 24.—One of the largest catches of mackerel made about Cape Ann in the last eight years was taken by the schooner Kearsarge, Capt. John Mills, yesterday afternoon. He was on his way home from the Cape shore with only about forty barrels to show for his season in that locality, when off Thatcher's Island, in a thick fog, the vessel ran into a big school. The seine pursed up fully $5,000 worth of fish.

The schooner Puritan, Capt. Nickerson, which arrived yesterday, had 90,000 pounds of halibut, the largest fare landed this season.

Fooled with a Revolver and Was Shot.

While Joseph E. Steinmerstead, twenty-one years old, and Victor Josephson, twenty years old, were in their room, at 744 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last evening, Victor Land, twenty-five years old, who lives in the same house, entered with a revolver. Steinmerstead tried to take it from him to examine the weapon. The trigger was snapped, and Josephson was shot in the abdomen. His wound is serious. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital. The shooting was accidental.

The Carlisles Going to Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle will leave at 10 o'clock tomorrow for Marion, Mass.

THEY WANT SOUND MONEY

Kentucky Democrats Do Not Favor Free Silver Coinage.

BLACKBURN'S FOLLOWERS A MINORITY

Convention Will Probably Declare for Honest Currency and Nominate a Ticket in Sympathy with Its Views.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.—The State Democratic Convention, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Governor, will begin with a fight. The fight will start on the temporary organization, and whichever way it may terminate the Chairman, it seems probable, will be a sound-money man.

The Hardin men, although Hardin is a free-silver advocate, will put up Judge William Beckner of Winchester, a sound-money man, for temporary Chairman, while the Clay followers will select for the place W. J. Stone of Lyons County.

The ball was set rolling this afternoon, when the convention to nominate a Railroad Commissioner for the Second District met. Robert J. Breckinridge, a brother of W. C. P. Breckinridge, and a silver man, was elected temporary Chairman, and the temporary organization was made permanent. There was little that was significant about to-day's convention. The office of Railroad Commissioner pays only $2,000 a year, yet a whole afternoon was consumed in speechmaking and the organization of a convention to name him. George H. Alexander was the choice of to-day's convention.

The rotundas of all the hotels are to-night full of delegates, and others are coming in on every train. All the candidates for Gubernatorial honors have opened headquarters, but it is now conceded that the fight is between two only—Cassius M. Clay, Jr., of Bourbon County, and P. Watt Hardin of Franklin County. Both claim their nomination to-morrow on the first ballot, but it is alleged that should the Hardin men fail to win on the initial ballot they are beaten. In any case, the aspect to-night, looked at from an entirely impartial standpoint, is not bright for the silver men. Still, many changes may be made before to-morrow, and those who have the interests of the white metal at heart have by no means given up the fight.

Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, whose political career will be, for a while at least, interrupted should free silver fall in the coming battle, is here, and working hard. His most formidable opponent, James B. McCreary, who stands committed for sound money, as Blackburn does for silver, is straining every nerve to have an honest currency plank in the platform. Should he succeed, he will in all probability be the next Senator from Kentucky. There are other candidates for the place on a sound-money platform, but Mr. McCreary is far in the lead of all.

As between Clay and Hardin for the nomination for Governor, it looks, at a late hour to-night, as if the Clay men had slightly the better of the situation.

OPPOSED TO FREE COINAGE.

The Union League Club of Philadelphia Goes on Record.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The Union League Club of Philadelphia, one of the strongest Republican organizations in the United States, put itself on record to-night as opposed to the free coinage of silver. The agitation in favor of free silver led to the calling of a special meeting of the club to learn the sentiment of the members on the currency question. The following resolution was offered at the meeting:

The Union League Club of Philadelphia, faithful to the Republican Party, and believing it to be the settled doctrine of the party that the honor of the nation and the interests of all its citizens require the maintenance of a national currency, every dollar of which, whether in gold, silver, or notes, shall be of stable value and of equal purchasing power, hereby declare its opposition to a debasement of the National currency by the admission of silver to free and unlimited coinage at the arbitrary ratio of 16 to 1.

The resolution was adopted with very little opposition. Some of the members were of the opinion that the Union League should not put itself on record in this matter, but the prevailing sentiment was in favor of declaring against free silver.

Some little excitement was interjected into the meeting by William E. Lockwood. He made a motion that the resolution be referred to a ballot of the entire club.

President Silas W. Pettit refused to entertain Mr. Lockwood's motion unless it was put in writing. Before Mr. Lockwood got his motion written, the question was put, and the resolution was carried.

When Mr. Lockwood saw that his opportunity to offer his motion was lost, he rushed up to Mr. Pettit, and in angry tones informed the President of the league that he was a "miserable pup and coward."

Mr. Pettit ignored the irate member, and moved away, leaving Mr. Lockwood to recover his equanimity at his leisure.

The Situation in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 24.—A local paper, this afternoon, referring to a published report, editorally says that it has absolutely positive knowledge that there has not been and will not be any combination between sound money Democrats and sound money Republicans in Alabama for any purpose whatever, and adds:

"There is every reason to believe that the assertion that the 'free silver Democrats' have made a combine with the Populists is without any foundation in fact. Capt. Kolb, both in private and in his paper, has been and is energetically antagonizing every suggestion in favor of such a combination."

Divided on Free Coinage.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 24.—A letter was addressed to each member of the Democrtic State Central Committee asking for his views on the silver question. Replies were received from seventeen, of which eleven are for free coinage, independent and unlimited, and six are opposed.

Taxable, if Used for Business.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24.—The Supreme Court has decided that church property used for business purposes is taxable This is an opinion rendered to-day in the suit of the City of Hartford against the First Unitarian Society to recover eight years' back taxes on the Unity Building, in Pratt Street, owned by the church, but occupied entirely for business purposes.

Gov. Morton in Albany Again.

ALBANY, June 24.—Gov. Morton returned from Ellerslie to-day. Among his callers were ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh and ex-Assemblyman Hobbie of Washington County.

Carpet Mills to Start Up

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., June 24.—The Burlington Carpet Company's mills have been leased to a Philadelphia firm, which will soon start up the mills. They have been idle for two years.

STRONG FIGHT AGAINST QUAY

Gov. Hastings to Lead in the Opposition to the Senator's Scheme of Bossship—Warwick to Help.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—That Senator Quay has the political fight of his life on his hands is daily becoming more evident. The opposition to him is aligning some of the most powerful political influences in the State against him, and he will have opposed to him the influence of the State administration and that of the municipal leaders of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Gov. Hastings and Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia to-day came out squarely in opposition to Senator Quay. A dispatch from Harrisburg to-night quotes the Governor in an interview as announcing himself a candidate for the permanent Chairmanship of the coming State Convention and in favor of the re-election of Mr. Gilkeson as Chairman of the State Committee in opposition to Senator Quay.

Mayor Warwick to-night announced that he was for Hastings, as the Governor was both his social and political friend, and that he would favor him for Chairman of the State Convention.

The coming State Convention will nominate a State Treasurer and six Judges of the Superior Court, a new court created by the last Legislature. The seven candidates nominated by the convention, with the permanent Chairman of the convention, will elect the State Chairman, and if Senator Quay should be defeated in the convention, the consequent loss of prestige may mean his political deathblow.

Senator Quay is in Harrisburg, and when told that the Governor had come out in opposition to him, beyond saying that if Gov. Hastings wanted to be presiding officer of the State Convention, he should have no opposition, Senator Quay will not talk for publication.

HEAVY RAIN AND HAIL STORM

Hailstones Like Robins' Eggs Cover the Ground Near Asbury, N. J., to the Depth of Several Inches.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., June 24.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon a passenger train on the Central Railroad, when between Junction and Asbury, ran into a fearful hailstorm, which extended about a mile wide through the northern portion of the State. All of the windows in the train were raised or they would have been smashed. As it was, the hailstones came into the cars in such quantities that they covered the floor. The passengers became frightened and many of them tried to get under the seats.

The hailstones covered the ground over which the storm passed to a depth of several inches, and were as large as robins' eggs. The storm was a peculiar one, there having been scarcely any wind blowing. The actual damage done was slight, only a few limbs of trees having been blown off. Had there been a high wind, the damage would probably have equaled that of a storm which visited this section about two years ago, when everything standing was leveled to the ground in less than ten minutes.

This makes the second hailstorm which has passed over this vicinity in two days. Yesterday one passed down the Raritan Valley to Flemington, causing much damage. The farmers here have almost given up hopes of raising any crops this year owing to the hailstorms and to other causes.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 24.—A terrific hailstorm, accompanied by heavy wind, lightning, and thunder, passed over Washington Valley this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Much damage was done to growing crops.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., June 24.—The worst wind and rain storm of the season passed down the Delaware Valley this afternoon, doing considerable damage to crops. Two horses that were caught out in the hailstorm which visited this section yesterday were so badly injured by the hailstones that they had to be killed.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. A. I. ARONSON

Seized with Apoplexy in the Street Near His Home.

Dr. Alex I. Aronson of 205 Henry Street was seized with apoplexy shortly before midnight last night when within a few steps of his house.

He was accompanied by Dr. Douglass of 182 Henry Street, with whom he had been attending a patient.

As they passed 190 Henry Street, Dr. Aronson placed his hands to his chest and exclaimed, "I have some pains here!" and then fell unconscious to the sidewalk. He was removed to his house, where he died in a few minutes.

Dr. Aronson leaves a wife and three children. He had a large practice on the east side.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage Denounced.

MASON CITY, Iowa, June 24.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who is engaged to lecture at Clear Lake next Sunday, and for which Sunday excursions are advertised to run on all railroads centring at Mason City, was roundly denounced from the Methodist and other pulpits of that city yesterday. Mr. Talmage was severely censured for allowing himself, for a monetary consideration, to be the attraction for causing many to desecrate the Sabbath.

Negro Snatches a Pocketbook.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., June 24.—Miss Martha Brown, a teacher at the Arlington Public School, was on her way to the schoolhouse this morning when she was confronted by a burly negro, who grabbed her pocketbook, and made his escape into the woods, which were near by. Miss Brown was prostrated by the shock, and was taken to her home. The thief was pursued by several persons who witnessed the bold robbery, but has not been captured.

Lightning Display in the Street.

Lightning struck the cable duct in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. The electricity ran along the slot between Fifth and Lenox Avenues for 120 feet. Then it made a dive and emerged again between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Here it ran along for 200 or 250 feet.

A horse standing in front of the Star Laundry, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street near Lenox Avenue, received a severe shock.

Fined for Playing Baseball Sunday.

NEWTOWN, L. I., June 24.—Daniel Joyce, John Hardin, Andrew Farrell, and F. E. Roberts, employes of the Standard Summer Neckwear Company of New-York, were arrested at Woodside yesterday for playing ball. Judge Monteverde fined them each $10 this morning, and lectured them about Sunday ball playing. The men paid their fines and promised the Judge not to break the Sabbath again.

City Buildings Draped in Mourning.

LONG ISLAND CITY, June 24.—By order of Mayor Sanford the public buildings have been draped in mourning out of respect to the memory of ex-Alderman Michael Claven. The draping of the buildings caused considerable comment on account of the fact that none of the public buildings had ever been draped before even for a public official who died while in office.

Col. F. V. Green Robbed.

Col. Francis V. Greene of the Seventy-first Regiment, who lives at 33 East Thirtieth Street, drove to Police Headquarters late last night and procured the services of a Detective Sergeant. It was said that the Colonel suspected his colored valet of having stolen some valuable diamond pins that are missing.

McGurk's Place Raided.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station last night raided the disorderly resort of John McGurk, 251 and 253 Bowery. McGurk and about twenty inmates were arrested.

COLUMBIA'S OARSMEN WIN

Beat Cornell's Crew by Half a Dozen Lengths in the College Race

PENNSYLVANIA'S SHELL SWAMPED

Her Crew Picked Up by a Launch After She Had Rowed Over Three Miles.

EXCELLENT TIME MADE IN ROUGH WATER

Spectators Drenched While Waiting for the Contest, Which Was Purposely Delayed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—The second attempt at the university boat race between the crews of Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania was made here to-day, and was a partial success, at least. Columbia won the race by half a dozen lengths in 21:25. Cornell was second, in 21:46 2-5, while the University of Pennsylvania crew were swamped just after passing under the bridge, a little over three miles from the start, and their broken-hearted crew had to be picked out of the water by the launch May, which had followed them down the course, and by men in skiffs who were policing the lower end of the course.

To finish up the chapter of accidents for the day, Cornell's shell was swamped just as they were rowing into their boathouse. This is but a short distance, and the accident was due to the fact that the shell was about half full of water, and in this logged condition was completely filled by the wash of one of the big excursion boats that had been anchored near the finish line. The boys got out all right, without any damage from their wetting; and though they claimed that the backbone of their shell was broken, a New-York Times man saw it lifted from the water to their float, and found that about five feet of their washboard was broken, and that on the starboard side there was a split for some distance. This damage amounted to but very little, however. There was also a big hole stove in the afterdeck of the shell, which permitted that end of the shell to sink, leaving only the forward compartment to keep it afloat.

Fixed a Late Hour for the Race.

None of these accidents would have happened had the race been started at the advertised hour of 4:30 P. M. As a matter of fact, there had been no intention of rowing the race at that hour. Six o'clock had been the hour fixed for the race by the college committee, as they wanted every possible advantage from the tide, they being desirous of making a record over the course if possible.

At 4:30 every condition was perfect for a good race, the water being smooth, the weather bright and pleasant, and not a breath of wind blowing to ruffle the water. There were some ominous-looking clouds away off in the north and west that promised rain later on. These kept their promises, too, though the college boys forgot to keep theirs to the public to be ready to race at 4:30. There was not a sign of life at the starting point at the hour set for the race except in the three stakeboats, set there as the points from which the race was to be started, and on the press boat, which had gone up there at the appointed hour. Its Captain was thoroughly familiar with the fraud as to the time that had been perpetrated on the public, and, on reaching the starting point, made fast to a pier there to wait for the crews, which were to come up the river shortly after 5 o'clock.

The excuse for the deceit about the time was that it was done so that the boats could all get their places on the lines of the course and be safely anchored to prevent any such accident as had broken up the race on Friday.

Rough Water Caused Delay.

Soon after 5 o'clock those at the starting point saw the rain descending in torrents down in Poughkeepsie, four miles away, and two miles up the river another shower could be plainly seen. Thunder and lightning were plainly in evidence, and as the wind shifted from one quarter to another the previously smooth waters of the course became ruffled and turbulent until it was so rough that no shell could possible have been pulled over the course without certainty of being swamped. At 5:15 the storm broke at the head of the course, the rain descending in such volume that the young men in the stakeboats drew up the anchors and pulled for the shore, all thoroughly drenched and disgusted with boat racing.

As there were no fixed buoys at the points where they had been stationed, this made a lot of trouble when the dilatory made up their minds to row the race no matter what the conditions of the water and wea her might be.

Discomfort in Waiting for the Race.

Meantime the people in the observation train and on the boats scattered about the river were wet through, for the storm was a heavy one, and the water beat down against the crowds that were the victims of the whims of the collegians as to when they wanted to row their race. Two hours were wasted in watting on the youngsters, to whose dilatory tactics all this discomfort and the subsequent accidents to the crews were due. To-night the two defeated and swamped crews are cursing the Hudson River, its rough water, and its southeast wind. It is a nonsensical proceeding, of course, for had they kept faith with the public and rowed the race when they should have done so, there would have been no trouble at all, and there would have been a fair race and no favor, and in all probability no accidents to mar what should have been a grand race over a marvelously good course, well laid out and perfectly policed.

Getting into Position.

It was 5:45 when the first of the crews put in an appearance at the starting point, Cornell's boys being brought up in the police boat Wilia Walla, which had the shell of the Ithacans in tow. Fifteen minutes later the Pennsylvania boys appeared in their launch, the May, with their patched-up shell in tow, and at about the same time the Columbia boys pulled up stream from

ODD EFFECT OF HEAT.

People Prostrated by It Have Cool Bodies and Moist Skin.

That a marked coolness of the body should be a recognized sign of heat exhaustion seems like nonsense, but is really sober, scientific fact. People who work in overheated rooms on hot days, whether their brains or muscles are occupied, suffer from headache, prostration, and nervous collapse. The temperature of the body, which should be 98 and a fraction, sinks to 96 or 95, and the skin is cool, pale, and moist.

In cases of heat exhaustion stimulants are freely applied to quicken the circulation and restore nervous power. For this purpose nothing equals Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which is kept on hand by workers in offices, factories, shops, laundries—wherever men and women with a living to earn must toil on in the heat.

Our American Summer is an awful drain on the vital force. To sustain the flagging energy during the torrid weeks, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is of the greatest possible benefit, and for that reason is highly prized by the great body of honest, self-respecting working people. It is an article for the home. Its purity and acknowledged medicinal value make it a treasure in the family, especially in the hot months, when, in cases of emergency, the prompt use of the superb stimulant may avert disaster.

Columbia's Varsity Crew.

their quarters, and got in position while the other two crews were getting into their shells.

A long and tedious delay followed, while the stakeboats were rowed back into their positions, as nearly as those positions could be ascertained. The crowds on the observation train, which had reached the start just in time for its occupants to get the benefit of the heaviest shower of the day, became filled with enthusiasm when the rain ceased to fall and the crews came into sight. There was the wildest sort of cheering to greet Cornell and the Columbia boys, but the Pennsylvania men made little fuss, their supporters having dwindled to very small proportions as compared with those of Friday last, when they were in evidence in large numbers and with plenty of money and enthusiasm.

Chockfull of enthusiasm and confidence and loyalty as the boys were, these feelings could not well help dwindling again before the crews, after furling and hauling and chasing stakeboats up and down the river, managed to get in line for the start. It was tedious waiting, indeed, and when the crews got ready for what they thought would be a record-breaking trip down the river, the southeast wind was kicking up a nasty little swell as far down the course as it was possible to see.

Fast Time Out of the Question.

Fast time, of course, was out of the question under such conditions, for the white caps were very largely in evidence all over the river, but Referee Perkins had very sensibly decided that there must be no further postponement, the boys themselves having failed to take advantage of what would have been perfect water at the time set for the race.

A few minutes before 7, having received answer from all the crews that they were ready to race, he gave the word to go, and the twenty-four young men who had for six months been preparing for the struggle set their oars in the water and got ready for the row that was to bring to them either the pleasurable taste of victory or the pangs of defeat. As they sat ready for the word the crews were made up in this order:

COLUMBIA.

	Height.		
No. Name and Residence.	Ft.	In.	Age. Weight.
Bow..R. W. Pressprich, '97, New-York	5	7¼	19 169
No. 2..Capt. J. Prentice, '96, Brooklyn	6	..	20 171
No. 3..O. Longacre, Jr., '98, Yonkers	5	11	19 169
No. 4..W. C. Hobdy, '96, Kentucky	6	..	23 180
No. 5..D. MacGregor, '96, New-York	6	2¼	22 177
No. 6..G. H. Carter, '96, New-York	6	½	19 189
No. 7..Hamilton Fish, Jr., '95, New-York	6	1	22 179
Stroke..H. E. Pierrepont, '97, Brooklyn	5	10½	21 150

Coxswain—F. H. Bill; weight, 110 pounds.

CORNELL.

	Height.		
No. Name and Residence.	Ft.	In.	Age. Weight.
Bow..F. C. Slade, '96, Yonkers	5	11½	21 150
No. 2..W. B. Chriswell, '97, Buffalo	5	8	25 154
No. 3..C. S. Moore, '98, Olean	5	10½	18 153½
No. 4..C. H. Smith, '97, Milwaukee, Wis	5	11½	18 157
No. 5..Edgar Johnston, '98, Catskill	6	½	19 158
No. 6..W. B. Sanborn, '95, Oakland, Cal.	6	..	22 162
No. 7..L. L. Tatum, '97, Philadelphia	5	10	21 154
Captain and Stroke, Hugh C. Troy, '95, Ithaca	5	11	24 153½

Coxswain—R. T. Richardson; weight, 109.

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Height.		
No. Name and Residence.	Ft.	In.	Age. Weight.
Bow..A. C. W. Peterson, '96, Worcester, Mass.	6	1	22 158
No. 2..Charles Jack, '98, Philadelphia	6	1½	20 155
No. 3..J. H. Minds, '95, Williamsport, Penn.	5	10½	23 174
No. 4..William Farrar, '96, London, Ohio	6	1	23 176
No. 5..Walter G. Woodruff, '97, Kansas City, Mo.	6	..	27 186
No. 6..F. B. Hancock, '97, Philadelphia	6	3½	23 179
No. 7..H. P. Beck, '96, Wilkesbarre, Penn.	6	1½	21 165
Stroke..A. E. Bull, '96, Wilkesbarre, Penn.	5	11½	24 170

Coxswain—Perkins, Philadelphia; weight, 110.

With a shout from the crowd on the train, the screeching of the whistles of the dozen or so steam craft near the start, and with a great splashing of water from the twenty-four oars, the race was on, and the struggle for honor, for Alma Mater, begun by the young giants. The Pennsylvania boys were on the west shore course, Columbia had the centre, and Cornell was on the eastern course, nearest the middle of the river.

Cornell's boys finished apparently as fresh as if they had been having only a pleasant little outing instead of a hard pull over four miles, pulling a stroke that seemingly was enough to distress a set of men with bodies of steel instead of flesh and blood. They took their defeat as gracefully as it is possible to accept such a thing, and sat quietly, enviously listening to the pandemonium of noise that they had hoped would all have been made for them and in their honor.

Columbia's Many Friends.

The Columbias had the most friends, and as soon as they began to pass the excursion boats the noise became deafening. Guns were fired, whistles tooted, rockets and bombs set off and cheers given, all for the race of it, for both hung on well to their leader, though both were putting a ragged and uneven stroke as compared with that pulled by Peet's pets.

At Clearwater Dock, about a half mile from the start, Columbia had a lead of not more than two yards over Pennsylvania, with Cornell about the same distance behind the Quakers. The water was very choppy, and this made Cornell's short, snappy, but ineffective stroke look more ragged than it perhaps really was. The boat hung between strokes, while the shells of the other two crews slid smoothly along, as if running on greased keels, Columbia's the more smoothly of the two, even though the lads from Pennsylvania had the better water. But the Quakers had three or four men who failed to catch the water firmly, and thus sent it flying in showers of spray, which fell into their shell as they sped down the river.

When the crews reached the icehouse, about a mile from the start, Columbia's crew had got such a lead that her coxswain, Silk, was shaking where he could have shaken hands with the men in the waist of the Cornell boat had his arm been long enough. The Cornell boys, pulling 48 to the minute, had gained a bit on the Pennsylvanias, who were swinging true enough, though rowing raggedly as they pulled 34 strokes to the minute. The Columbia boys were now rowing steadily and truly, 38 strokes a minute, and taking things as easily as a crew that is in the lead can afford to do.

Opposite the Insane Asylum dock, Columbia drew clear of her rivals, and Cornell was something more than one-half that distance in front of the Quakers, who were pushing on their shell as rapidly as possible under what must have been discouraging circumstances, for with every stroke of the oar blade of their men sent the water into the shell in something more than cupfulls, and something less than bucketfuls. The chorus of yells was merry music to all but the Quakers when the mark on a big rock on the west shore of the Hudson told that two miles of the race had been rowed, and that half the work of the race was at an end. Columbia was then two clear lengths advantage over the Cornell lads, who were then a half length in advance of the Pennsylvania lads.

Capt. Troy of the Ithacans called on his men for a spurt just here, and they hit it up for part of a minute at 51 strokes to the minute. He probably saw what all who followed the crews could plainly see—that the Pennsylvania boat was rapidly filling, for the after deck was on a level with the waters of the river, and the men were shipping water with every stroke.

Columbia's boys had now settled steadily to a stroke of about thirty-six to a minute, and forging ahead in fashion that was anything but encouraging to the young men from Ithaca, so Capt. Troy put the latter on their mettle, and the stroke quickened up to forty-eight as a steady thing, a rate that they kept up from this point to the finish, save a final but short spurt, when the boys were shaking their oars at the water fifty times in sixty seconds, and doing very little else to the water when driving along at that rate.

The big bridge which marked the end of three miles was now close at hand. Columbia showed the way under the big truss, and Cornell, in its effort to cut down the lead, which now amounted to nearly three lengths, was splashing badly and beginning to send water in showers into their shell.

The Pennsylvania shell had begun to sink in the water, and, as they pulled by their boathouse, only the rudder post was visible above the water, which was sweeping over their after deck. It was apparent then that only a miracle could save their boat from being swamped before the end of the course was reached. The coxswain was sitting in the water, and the seats were sliding in a swishing, swaying body of water that filled the shell. But the Quakers held pluckily to it, keeping at a stern chase and a hopeless one with a determination that was thoroughly game, though useless, for swamping was a certainty. Yet Capt. Bull would not take his men from the course to a place of safety, preferring to die game and in a struggle to reach the end of the course.

Lead Cornell a Merry Dance.

Columbia was leading the Cornells a merry dance over the waters as the last mile of the course was entered upon. She had about four lengths the best of it when she came in sight of the excursion steamers anchored at the end of the course, and a right royal welcome she got from the crowds that filled them, from the hands on board and from the men who had charge of the shrieking whistles.

While all this noisy commotion was going on with the even then victorious Columbia lads, the unlucky Quakers were being overcome with the disaster that they had faced so bravely. Their shell filled with water and was unable to float with the combined weight of water and crew not long after they passed under the big bridge. Capt. Bull saw what was inevitable just after the bridge was passed, for his coxswain was nearly engulfed and the stern of the boat was entirely under water. He stopped his crew, raised his hand as a signal of distress, and the Pennsylvania launch May steamed up alongside as quickly as possible. But it could not get alongside before the Quakers' shell sank out of sight and carried the crew down with it until only the arms and heads of the plucky eight were visible.

Various craft went to the assistance of the swamped crew, and the men were all picked up and got safely to their quarters.

The victorious Columbia boys, followed by the Cornell lads, finished their trip over the course without accident, though both managed to ship a lot of water. Columbia passed the finish line a good half dozen lengths ahead of the Ithacans, who fought gamely every inch of the last mile, as they had done all the others. Neither of the crews showed any fatigue at the end of the race, the Columbias, flushed with victory, joining in yells for Columbia with the crowds on shore and on the excursion boats.

SEEN FROM OBSERVATION TRAIN

Columbia Boys Cheerful After the Finish and Preliminary Shower Bath.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 24.—Hendrik Hudson's merry men are evidently not in favor of rowing races and having their haunts on the Hudson invaded by shouting crowds of college boys. Last Friday they greeted the visitors here with drizzling rain. To-day they dropped a few of their thunder bolts to accompany the rain, and if it gave the little men any satisfaction to see several thousand persons made uncomfortable they must have been highly elated. Last Friday those who came here were most disgusted and dilapidated when they landed after the race had been postponed. To-day they were in a worse condition, as far as discomfort was concerned, but they had seen a race, and this acted as a balance to at least the feelings of the Columbia contingent.

That part of the crowd seemed to forget their discomfort, and were so jubilant that Poughkeepsie was not large enough for them to-night.

Nothing Like Friday's Enthusiasm.

There was nothing like the enthusiasm there was last Friday, when the college boys and their friends literally owned the town. To-day there were not more than a third as many visitors to see the race. The long line of yachts at the finishing line was missing, only one small steamer being on hand. There were half a dozen excursion steamers, a few tugs, and about a dozen small launches on hand to see the finish. They gave the winning crew a royal welcome, though, and the cheering from those on the train and the visitors who lined the river from made the scene lively.

Among the steamers were the Grand Republic, with a good-sized crowd from New-York; the J. T. Brett, with sightseers from Newburg, and the Martin, from the same town; the J. L. Hasbrouck and a big barge from this town, and the Hudson Taylor from New-Hamburg.

The observation train of thirty cars was well filled. The cars were sidetracked at Highlands, and those who had seats began to take them soon after 3 o'clock. Then the sun was shining brightly, hardly a cloud was to be seen in the sky, and, there being no awnings over the cars, things were very uncomfortable. Some carried umbrellas with them, but they were to keep off the sun's rays rather than the rain. A few, a very few, had waterproof coats, and they were guyed and chaffed unmercifully by their friends. It is probable that all here to-day will be prepared for rain at the next boat race they attend, even if there has been a drought for months.

The train was to have left for the starting line at 4:30 o'clock, but it was nearly twenty minutes later when it pulled out of Highland station. The first ten cars were occupied by Pennsylvania's friends, the second ten by those of Columbia, and the last ten by those of Cornell. The college boys wore their college regalia, and so did the girls. Their ruffled costumes of last Friday had been replaced by new ones, and they looked as dainty and neat as ever.

Sang Songs During the Delay.

About 4:15 o'clock the sky to the southward became overcast. A few glanced at the lowering clouds and then calculated that the race would be over and all safely under cover before any storm could break, if there was going to be one. They would have been right if the race had been started on time. The Columbia boys were the liveliest of the crowd. Why, few seemed to be able to understand, for the average visitor had settled in his mind that Cornell would win, and that Columbia might make a fight with Pennsylvania for second place. The Columbia boys, though, had no such idea of the race, and were confident they would win. They began the fun by singing.

"Oh, my! Oh, my! How we'll black old Pennsy's eye!"

This rather riled the Pennsylvanians, and they laughed with derision at the idea.

"Oh, well! Oh, well! Then we'll make the Cornells yell!" then came from the Columbias. This was a little more pleasing to Pennsylvania, but stirred up a regular hornet's nest among the Cornell boys, who tried to drown the Columbia boys with their college cry.

The observation train waited until a special from New-York arrived, and the Columbians were reinforced. One pretty girl stood out on the platform on one of the cars. She was dressed in a costume of blue and white silk, and carried a big fishhorn daintily decorated with the Columbia colors. As the train drew into the station, she blew the horn, and, as if by magic, the Columbian cry was sounded all along the line. The college mascot, too, arrived on this train. It was a small black and white kitten. A bunch of blue and white ribbons was tied about its neck, and a freshman carried it along the line, displaying it to every one to an accompaniment of yells.

By this time the boats on the river had all anchored. The college launches were running about with the coaches on board. The observation train was crowded, and every point of vantage along the river on each side was occupied. Kaal Rock, just north of Cornell's boathouse, was crowded, and the lower hill south of the boathouse was well filled with Poughkeepsians. Many more occupied Southwick's Dock, which is just opposite, where the yachts finished. Just below this point is the Saparator Dock, and that, too, was crowded. Under the bridge on the east bank is Adder Hill, and those there had a fine view of the best part of the race.

Crowds Along the West Shore.

On the west side of the river from the ferryhouse to the finish was a line of people. The Oaks's place and Ira Shafer's property each had a good-sized crowd. A few people were on the bridge, and two or three climbed on the stone piers. On the State Asylum dock were a number of patients, and from the starting line to the bridge there were parties from the different houses that lined the bank.

The moving grand stand started at 4:47. Just then the Willa Walla, Cornell's launch, started from the boathouse, with the crew on board and the launch in tow. The Queen, Columbia's launch, was then steaming up the river at a great rate to take the Columbia team to the starting line. Just as the train started, a distant rumble of thunder was heard, and then it was noticed that what appeared to be a heavy storm was hurrying up the river, apparently bent on witnessing the start. As the train passed the Pennsylvania quarters, the launch May started off with the crew on board and the shell in tow. The police boat Susie headed the procession up the river. A girl stood up in the bow, and frantically waved a blue and white flag, and was enthusiastically cheered by the partisans of all three colleges. As the train passed the Quakers, cheers were given for the crew, for Coach Woodruff, and for Capt. Bull.

A good race then began between the train, crews, and referee's boat to beat the storm, but in the brisk wind the clouds rolled along at a great pace, and then suddenly down came the water, and the wind, which had hauled around to the northeast raised Cain with the water. The Willa Walla, with the Cornell crew, put into shelter. The May, with the Quakers, returned to their boathouse, and the Columbia boys kept under cover. The unlucky ones on the observation train had to just grin and bear the discomfort.

The train had stopped at the starting line, and the rain was coming down in torrents. Back of the cars were high rocks, with a few trees on top. Those trees were besieged by some, others got under the cars again, while a few got under the seats. These were only boards about a foot wide, and it was not many minutes before a steady stream of water was pouring off upon those underneath. Then came the lightning and the thunder, and it was as if Bedlam were turned loose.

The girls wrapped their dresses tightly around them and some took off their hats. Some carried handsome lace and fancy parasols. They did service as umbrellas, but were not of much use. On car No. 12 were about twenty of Seth Low's students. They gave up all idea of keeping dry and just made the best of a bad job—the only sensible thing to do.

Songs were started, the first being "How Wet I Am; How Wet I Am; Heaven only Knows How Wet I Am."

Then came an impromptu "There are No Flies on Us," to the tune of "Columbia." Then they suddenly changed to "Oh, My! Oh, My! How We'll Black Old Pennsy's Eye!"

Boom! went one of Hendrik Hudson's bolts and the boys sang louder than ever.

"Do you think Gov. Morton could carry Pennsylvania?" wildly asked a Cornell man.

"Well," sagely replied a Quaker, "we have about 287,000 majority there. I think he might by 7,000, but not more."

The rain let up about 5:30, and those on the train tried to make themselves comfortable again. All but the lucky few who had mackintoshes were in very bad shape. They could have not been much worse off if the train had dumped its cargo into the water. Every one was soaked.

The Cornell colors were not recognizable. The red had run into the white. Pennsylvania colors were drooping and bedraggled, but, somehow or other, the blue and white of Columbia was just as jaunty and pretty as ever. As soon as the storm passed the crews started out again. Cornell was the first to reach the line, and they were cheered enthusiastically by their friends. Then came Columbia. They rowed up from their boathouse and received a regular ovation. Cheers were given for Coach Peet, for Guy Richards, and for Capt. Prentice. The Quakers were brought up in the launch to about half a mile from the line, and then got into their shell and rowed up. They, too, were cheered.

The rain came down again at 6 o'clock, but no one cared then whether it kept on or stopped. The long, tiresome wait at the starting line had nearly worn out the patience of the spectators, but they took everything in good part, and when Referee Perkins finally gave the word, "Go!" they gave the racers a rousing cheer.

The race was practically settled at the start. To nearly every one's surprise, Columbia took the water first and Cornell was last. The Columbia boys were crazy. They cheered and cheered. Then, as their crew drew ahead, they danced and waved their hats and flags.

Quakers and their friends were stunned and a few surreptiously removed the college colors they wore. Cornell men were dumfounded. They could not explain things and did not try to. On went Columbia, gradually getting further and further ahead of the two other crews. The others occasionally made frantic efforts to cut down the lead, but they were of no avail. The New-Yorkers were rowing like machines, and cheered by their friends on the train, they were being inspired to greater work. Those on the banks and bluffs were just as pleased at the result as the partisans of the college, and soon the Columbias were being given one continued ovation.

Half of the course rowed showed them two lengths in the lead, and there were no signs of their tiring, when the Pennsylvania filled with water.

The referee's boat, the Gretchen, blew a long whistle to call attention to the mishap, and the May and two skiffs doing police service hurried to the rescue of the Quakers. The shell quickly settled, and three of the men jumped out, and swam about. Two of them were picked up by the skiffs, and a line was thrown from the May to the third. The coxswain and then the others were taken out of the shell, and the May, with the half-drowned crew on board, and the shell in tow, started for the Quakers' boathouse. The men landed, then paid attention to the shell. It was taken alongside the float, righted, and the oars and floor taken ashore. Then the shell was lifted out of the water, turned over, and carried into the boathouse, as though nothing had happened.

The oarsmen, though, were broken-hearted. They had put in several months' hard work, only to have accidents when they wanted to race.

A reporter for The New-York Times asked one of the men how it happened. The Quaker tried to speak, but his eyes filled with tears, and he turned into the boathouse. Capt. Bull said the boat was all right, but in the rough water, after rowing about a mile and a half, they began to ship water. The boat settled, first; finally they had to abandon the race.

Quakers Were Unlucky.

Another member of the crew said: "We were unlucky. We began to ship water and the boat became loggy. We would have won but for this. Why, at one time we were only rowing thirty-two, and were holding Columbia, who was rowing thirty-eight. We were beaten by hard luck."

The men were bitterly disappointed, and ever, took a residence at a hotel in Park were very glum as they made their way to Bellevue Village, their headquarters. Frank Ellis, who has charge of the boats of the Quakers, thought the trouble was that the shell was too light for the heavy crew. The boat settled in the water, and it, the swell shipped some. Then she settled more, and finally they had to give up the race.

CORNELL'S SHELL ALSO UPSET.

But It Was After the Race on the Row to the Boathouse.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—After the conclusion of the race, the Cornell boys started to row back to their boathouse. They found their shell about half full of water, and Capt. Troy says that it could not last until they reached their boathouse without the exercise of the greatest caution. So he took a course that he thought would carry him clear of any interference from the wash of any of the tugs and steamers that began moving about.

But within about twenty-five yards of their float the swash of some one of the steamers, supposed to be the Gen. Slocum, came against the shell with such force as to swamp it, and the Cornell boys had to take to the water, as the Pennsylvanias had previously done.

The shell went out of sight, but the men were all picked up without injury. An attempt to rescue five of them was made by a party who were out rowing, but the craft was swamped with the men who were trying to effect a rescue. Finally all were gotten safely out of the water and to their float and the boathouse.

Then Capt. Troy stated that his crew had been beaten fairly by the Columbia boys, and that the only thing he had to regret was that they had not had perfectly good water, as it was too rough for their stroke to be effective. But for the rough water and the shipping of so much water he thinks they could have beaten Columbia, even with the despised Courtney stroke.

Columbia's Big Reception.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—After Columbia's crew had won their splendid victory, the crew rowed their shell up to the Apokeepsing Clubhouse, where a crowd of admirers received them most enthusiastically. The shell was towed to quarters and the victorious crew went out of training as quickly as possible and got down to the Nelson House, where they received the warmest kind of reception from the graduates and undergraduates, who were assembled there in force to welcome them and their popular coach, Walter Peet.

Each man was individually cheered again and again, and Hamilton Fish's appearance in the dining room was the occasion for a succession of cheers that made the room ring so that the echoes will hardly die out of it for a week to come. The freshmen crew were not permitted to indulge in the jollification, as they leave for New-London to-morrow to row against the crews from Yale and Harvard.

ICE WHOLESALERS CUTTING PRICES

Opera Bouffe War Between Regular Dealers and the Outsiders Called "Butterflies."

An ice war is being waged in this city between the regular dealers and the so-called "butterfly dealers," so named because they come and go with the butterfly, and do not supply ice during the Winter like the regular dealers, when the profits are comparatively small.

The trouble began when those that have heretofore been satisfied to harvest the ice and sell to wholesalers in this city sought to open depots for the Summer and dispose of their own ice. Some of these "butterflies" are selling ice now at 5 cents a hundred pounds, and are compelling the regular firms to cut their prices.

The retail dealers thus far have not lowered consumers' prices, and are making big profits out of the war.

Charles Mulford, manager of the Washington Manor Ice Company, says that it is an opera bouffe war in many respects, because the ice companies are selling the same ice at their several depots at different prices.

"It is not to be supposed," he said yesterday, "that those who sell direct to the consumer are going to sell now cheaper ice. Last year ice was $3 a ton. Now you can buy it as low as $1 a ton. The Central Ice Company, at the foot of Fifty-first Street, sell at that price, and 5 cents per 100 pounds. Wherever these 'butterfly dealers' have opened depots adjacent to those of the Knickerbocker Ice Company and the National Ice Company, the large companies have been obliged to cut prices. In fact, they have cut them below what the outsiders bargained for in an effort to freeze them out. I see no prospect for a cessation of hostilities."

Other outside firms that have entered the market and are selling at one-third of what was the price last year are John Briggs, with a depot at the East River and Thirty-seventh Street, and one in Brooklyn; and Close & Clifford, with a depot at Fifty-sixth Street and the North River.

TWO MORE CITY MARSHALS SELECTED.

Henry Loewy and William Alt Named for Places by the Mayor.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Henry Loewy and William Alt City Marshals, to succeed J. F. Quinn of the Fourth Judicial District Court, removed, and Michael J. Gilroy, deceased. Alt was assigned to the Second Judicial District Court.

At present Henry Loewy is a Republican in politics. About a year ago he was a Tammany man, and some years ago he was a member of John J. O'Brien's Republican organization in the old Eighth Assembly District. Last year he helped E. J. Sharenburg, who has now a residence in Hoboken, organize the John J. O'Brien Republican organization in the old Third District. He lives at 56 Rivington Street.

City Marshal Alt's name is on the present Tammany Hall General Committee list, in the Fifth Assembly District, which gives his residence as 187 Delancey Street. He, however, took a residence at a hotel in Park Row so that he might be appointed from the Second Judicial District. While Alt is on the Tammany General Committee list, he is really one of ex-Congressman Campbell's followers, and was appointed at his request. Alt was appointed a Deputy Collector by Internal Revenue Collector Eldman, in 1892, but was removed by Collector Grosse when he took office.

Lewis Levy of the First Judicial District Court and Solomon Cohen of the Fifth Judicial District Court are old City Marshals who will have to go. Cohen called on the Mayor yesterday with William F. Grote to see if he could not be retained, but he received no encouragement.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

SS Polaria, (Ger..) Mayerdierks, Hamburg June 6 and Havre 9, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Wylo, (Br.,) Chrystie, Livingston June —, Key West 16, and Baltimore 22, with mdse. to R. Williams, Jr. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Lewis, from Southampton June 16, with mdse. and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:54 P. M.

Arrived.

COPENHAGEN, June 24.—SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, arr. here from New-York to-day.

PLANS OF TAMMANY MEN

The Work of Reorganization Not Yet Well Under Way.

OUTLOOK FOR DEMOCRATIC UNION

Mr. Scott Could Not Run for Supreme Court Judge on a Platform Criticising Mayor Strong.

The work of reorganizing Tammany Hall is not going on with any great degree of speed. The meeting of the Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, at which definite plans for the reorganization will be discussed, will not be held until after July 4. Any plan made in the meantime may or may not meet with the committee's unanimous approval. Some believe the associate district leaders should be abolished. Others do not, and there may be a fight on this question.

Such preliminary work as can be done in behalf of the general organization is being done by Lawrence Delmour and some of the other leaders. Mr. Delmour is anxious not to be regarded as in any way seeking the leadership of the organization.

"I have not the slightest ambition in that direction," he said yesterday. "Under no circumstances would I strive for it, or accept it, even if it was offered to me. Even as a district leader, I would be very much pleased if I were relegated to the ranks."

"Do you think Mr. Croker will resume control when he returns from Europe?"

"I do not. I know he will not. He has no desire to resume it. Of course, he will take an interest in politics, but as for his resuming the leadership, that is out of the question. I know personally he has no such intention. In the Presidential campaign of next year he will doubtless take as active an interest as any other good Democrat. I believe that if he desired to resume control he has so many friends in the organization that he would have no trouble in doing so. But he does not want it, and that is the truth of it."

Mr. Delmour expects Mr. Croker here early in September.

The talk of a union among Democrats in this city next Fall goes on, especially among the Tammany men.

A story that has been persistently circulated of late by some who enjoy circulating political stories is to the effect that in bringing about a union, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott will be asked to accept one of the three nominations for Supreme Court Judge. On the face of it this story has an air of probability, for Mr. Scott is an able lawyer, whose political friends are by no means confined to the New-York State Democracy. Many men in Tammany and outside of it would be very glad to make the offer to Mr. Scott, for they regard him as a sound Democrat and a fair and fearless fighter in a political battle. The proposition to offer to him a nomination has, however, been seriously discussed by some of the Tammany leaders. This has been done without either the knowledge or consent of Mr. Scott.

When the matter was referred to yesterday in Mr. Scott's presence he said that, as a part of the present Municipal Administration, and as an appointee of Mayor Strong, he could not seek such a nomination or accept it if it was offered to him, on a platform that had for its basis criticism of Mayor Strong's administration.

Tammany, it is needless to say, will probably have little else in its city and county platform than attacks on Mayor Strong's administration.

When ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, who is now Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy, was asked last night what he thought about the talk of Democratic union next Fall, he said he had heard of no proposition of the kind except what he saw in the newspapers. He said he thought the people, with the exception of a few politicians, were very well satisfied with existing conditions, that the people had freed themselves from bossism at the last election, and that when the time came the people could get together and decide what was best to be done.

It is plain now that the Tammany policy will be to make a proffer of union on some apparently fair basis. It will be many weeks, however, before any olive branches are actually held out or before any definite overtures are made. In the meantime, there are several little inside quarrels in Tammany that must be settled in some way or other.

BURGLARS RAID HACKENSACK

Five Residences Entered Sunday Night, and the Thieves Escaped with a Part of Their Plunder.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 24.—Burglars raided five houses in this place last night, and in every case successfully carried off some plunder without being caught.

The residence of Mrs. Desendorf was entered, and when that lady arose this morning she found some of the booty taken from the house on the stoop, which had been dropped by the thieves in their hurry to escape.

About $6 in cash and two pairs of trousers were taken from the house of J. Glidden. The thieves, after going through the pockets of the trousers, threw them away. They were found by Chief Van Blarcum at noon to-day.

The residence of Kneeland Moore was entered, but nothing was stolen. Clothing was taken from Samuel J. Conover's residence, but the police found the apparel in the street. The thieves wound up by entering the home of Robert M. Moore, where they helped themselves to the contents of the ice-box and the wine cellar. The police suspect two tramps who were in the city Saturday, begging from door to door.

Cuticura

FOR THE HAIR and SKIN

A warm shampoo with **Cuticura Soap**, and a single application of **Cuticura**, the great Skin Cure, clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and nourish the roots, thus producing Luxuriant Hair, with a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE GREAT MOISTURE ABSORBENT

"HUMIDINE"

Keeps Refrigerators dry and sweet, preserves meats, butter, milk, etc., economizes ice, removes "refrigerator taste" and odor. Sold by grocers and druggists. PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. Also, Mfrs. Lewis' 98% Powdered Lye, Philadelphia.

Deaf-ness

And HEAD NOISES relieved instantly by use of WILSON COMMON SENSE EAR DRUMS. They are absolutely invisible, safe, and comfortable, and are unlike anything else ever before produced for the relief of deafness. No wire or string attachments to irritate the ears. Consultation and examination free.

Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1,122 B'way, N.Y.

Mr. Geo. H. Wilson, Inventor, in charge.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
18 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Bear the fac simile signature of

Kinney Bros

on the package and on each cigarette.

TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Men's Hats.

This is a straw hat year. Never did such beauty lurk in the cool and stylish head covering.

Sennett Yacht Hats, $1.90.

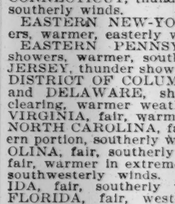
This is the pineapple braid, with narrow band, sold by high-priced hatters at $4.00.

Yacht Hats, (Eng. split braid,) $1.90. With flat double brim; not as good as $4.00 hats, but as stylish.

Finer grades, $2.40, $2.90, $3.40. All English split braid, with double brims.

ALPINES, GOLF CAPS, TAN DERBYS.

Men's Shoes.



A great stock of fancy colors, from light yellow to dark brown,

at $2.97, $3.98, $4.98 the pair.

The shapes vary from razor-toes to wide French toes. Equal quality at the prices cannot be found anywhere else. A clean saving of $1.00 on each pair.

Here is a bargain caught on the wing.

750 pairs Russet Calf at $2.39.

These are countermands from one of the best makers and worth $4.00 the pair.

Men's Furnishings.

This is housecleaning time in the shirt factories. The need of cleared shelves brings real reductions, for instance:

$2.50 Negligee Shirts at $1.25.

About 200 dozen made of imported Scotch Madras, collars and cuffs attached, hand finished throughout.

Domestic Madras, woven patterns, 98c.
Percale shirts, 2 starched collars, 79c.
Silk negligée shirts, $2.98; worth $4.00.

CALIFORNIA PEACHES NOT WANTED

It Will Not Pay to Ship Them to the East This Season.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 24.—Fruit shippers in this section advise all growers not to make any shipments of peaches East this year, but instead to dry them and sell to the best advantage to canners. The leading shipper here says:

"The refusal to handle peaches at Eastern markets is owing to the enormous crop in Georgia, Maryland, Delaware, and New-Jersey. Georgia peaches are now coming in in immense quantities, and reach New-York and Chicago in better condition than California peaches. Again, the freight from Georgia to Chicago is 57 cents a hundred, while from California it is $1.25. These things make it almost impossible to ship peaches East at a profit, when there is a good crop in the Atlantic States, as there is this year."

Supper Club Noisy, License Revoked.

The Excise Board yesterday revoked the license of the restaurant at 150 West Thirty-fourth Street. A supper club, to which many well-known young men belong, meets at the place. Complaint was made that it was very noisy.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, June 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, increasing cloudiness and thunder showers, warmer Tuesday night, southerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, showers, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, thunder showers, warmer in western portion, easterly winds. RHODE ISLAND, thunder showers, easterly winds. CONNECTICUT, thunder showers, warmer, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, thunder showers, warmer, easterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, thunder showers, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-JERSEY, thunder showers, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, showers, followed by clearing, warmer weather, variable winds. VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, warmer in western portion, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, southerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, warmer in extreme northwest portion, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, westerly winds. ALABAMA, fair, warmer in northern and western portions, westerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler, easterly, changing to northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in extreme southeast portion, easterly winds. MINNESOTA, showers, cooler in extreme southwest portion, southeasterly winds. IOWA, showers, cooler, southerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler in eastern portions, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler in eastern portion, northwesterly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, cloudy weather, warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy, warmer, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers, followed by fair, warmer, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, cloudy weather, warmer, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, cloudy weather, with local showers in eastern portion, warmer, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, cloudy weather, with local thunder storms in the afternoon, warmer in extreme northeast portion, southerly winds. OHIO, thunder showers, followed by fair, warmer, southerly winds. INDIANA, fair, warmer in southern and extreme northwest portions, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, cloudy weather, warmer in extreme eastern portion, easterly winds. NEBRASKA, showers, cooler, northerly win

YALE'S PRESENTATION DAY

Class Histories Attract a Great Deal of Attention.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF LAW ALUMNI

Townsend Prize Speaking and Anniversary Oration in Centre Church—Senior Promenade in the Evening.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—The senior class of Yale this morning assembled and marched to Battell Chapel, where the presentation exercises of the class were held. The class poem was read by William Arthur Moore of Watertown, N. Y., and the class oration was delivered by Clement George Clark of Manhattan, Kan. Both treated of phases of life experience by the class during their academic career. President Dwight presided.

The afternoon exercises were devoted to the class-day programme of the academic department and the anniversary of the Law School. The seniors of the academic department at 2 o'clock marched to the large amphitheatre erected in the rear of the old brick row, and listened to the reading of the class histories. They were given by Francis B. Harrison, New-York City; James Fisk Hooker, Brattleborough, Vt.; John G. Mitchell, Jr., Columbus, Ohio; Roswell B. Mason, Chicago, and Raymond Sanford White, New-York City. The class ivy was planted and the ivy ode sung. The ode was composed by George Dwight Kellogg of St. Louis. The Ivy Committee was composed of Roger Sherman Baldwin, Mortimer N. Buckner, and Guy R. McLane.

The class-day exercises were under the direction of the following committee: Frank S. Butterworth, James E. Cooper, Thomas M. Deveboise, William H. Scoville, and William Sloane.

At the conclusion of the exercises the class marched about the campus, cheering the various professors. The members were addressed informally by President Dwight.

More alumni of the Law School are back for commencement than for years, and a successful anniversary was held by that department this afternoon. About noon the graduates gathered, and a reception was held in the new Law School Building, which was opened last April. A collation was served, and the annual alumni meeting was held. Dean Francis Wayland presided.

At the Law School alumni dinner Judge Lewis, President of the law alumni, presided, and introduced Dean Wayland as toastmaster. The toast called to Henry Barnard and Judge Shipman and various professors of the school. Mr. Barnard is one of the oldest living graduates of the school, having been graduated in 1834.

The seniors, Faculty, and alumni marched in a body to Church, where the Townsend prize speaking and anniversary oration by Justice Brown of the United States Supreme bench took place. The Townsend speakers were F. E. Donnelly, Oxford, N. Y.; F. S. Rector, Circleville, Ohio, and H. K. Smith, Hartford. The decision of the judges will not be made public until Wednesday. The senior promenade, the social event of the week, was held to-night in Alumni Hall.

TRIBUTES TO PROF. WHITNEY.

Memorial Exercises at Williams Under Phi Beta Kappa Auspices.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 24.—Memorial services for Prof. W. D. Whitney, late of Williams College, were held to-night under the auspices of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Prof. Frank P. Goodrich of Williams made an address upon the value of the professor's textbooks of the German language, the introduction of which in this country, the speaker said, marked an epoch in the history of the study of German in our higher institutions of learning, and for the services thus rendered, the department of German, and in a less degree the other departments of the modern languages, owe a peculiar debt of gratitude to the great philologist. For, while in many of our best colleges opportunity was given to acquire the elements of the language, still a German department, in the sense in which we now use the word, hardly existed, except, perhaps, in one or two institutions especially favored in this respect, and even there, as far as the speaker's knowledge extended, a professorship devoted solely to the German language and literature had not yet been established.

Prof. Francis A. Marsh of Lafayette College said Prof. Whitney's "Essentials of English Grammar" was an important and characteristic work. It seems to be a statement of simple facts in the simplest language, but is really a masterly presentation of a profound linguistic system, leading on to advanced studies in historical grammar and literature. His work in lexicography has similar excellence. It began by simplifying and systematizing the definitions of Webster's Dictionary and contributing materials to the great Sanskrit Dictionary. It was continued in the planning and direction of his German dictionary, and finally of the "Century Dictionary," which is a sort of apotheosis of Webster. In his work upon English, as a lexicographer he could not fail to recognize the language as mighty machinery working for the people, and as open to improvements, like other inventions and institutions.

Prof. E. Washburn Hopkins of Yale began his address by telling an anecdote of Prof. Whitney's boyhood. The latter was once discovered studying the first Sanskrit grammar by the light of a log fire, and being reproached for taking the matter too seriously, replied: "I am trying to make light of it." This jest was prophetic. He did, indeed, "make light of it." His mind," said Prof. Hopkins, "was essentially illuminating. He carried, as it were, a sword through the jungle of India, with which he destroyed dark error, while the sparks emitted from that sword lighted many torches in the hands of them that followed him. But it would be unjust to attribute too exclusively the outfit with which this great scholar approached his task either to accidental environment or to his innate capacity; for however acute were the weapons with which he fought against wrong belief, the temper was given at the forge where they were sharpened, and Williams College, the Damascus of so many keen minds, cannot but be proud to remember that here also it was her hand which shaped that plastic intellect, and on her anvil it first received its edge."

Class Day at Wesleyan.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 24.—Commencement season at Wesleyan University opened to-day with a large crowd of alumni and friends of the graduates present. Class day exercises were held this afternoon on the campus. George R. Lapham of Kent's Hill was the Marshal. The programme of exercises was as follows:

President's Address—Samuel Le Roy Ackerly.
Response—The Rev. Dr. Bradford Paul Raymond.
Class song.
Class History—Ernest Ketcham Smith.
Oration—Henry Ingram Harriman.
Poem—Charles Otis Judkins.
Presentations—William Seaver Woods.
Class Prophecy—Edward Francis Coffin.
The Pipe Ceremony, the master of ceremonies being Merlo Bowman Waltz.
The Ivy Ceremony, Arthur Beebe Darling being the orator.

Over 1,500 persons were present on the campus while the exercises were in progress.

Educational Day at Union.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 24.—This is Educational Day of Union College's centennial week. The first exercises of the day were held at 10:30 A. M., in the college, Melvin Dewey, Secretary of the New-York State Board of Regents, presiding. The topic under discussion was the schools, and the speakers were Prof. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Brooklyn (N. Y.) schools, and Prof. C. F. P. Bancroft, Principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

This afternoon the subject was "The College," and addresses were made by President Andrews of Brown University and President Seelye of Smith's College.

To Each Its Parasite.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

Many inventions seem to call into existence a parasite for their own destruction, as the ocean cable has its infinitesimal enemy to gnaw it. This peculiar fact accounts for the creature who scatters tacks before the pneumatic tire.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER

Does the most work and the best work.

CHAIRMAN HACKETT HERE

Came to See Mr. Platt and Passed the Night at the Same Hotel.

STATE COMMITTEE TO MEET IN JULY

Mr. Bliss Receiving Encouraging Replies to His Anti-Platt Letters from All Parts of the State.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, who had been expected last week to confer with Senator Platt, reached the city last night. He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and as ex-Senator Platt has not yet taken up his Summer residence at the Oriental Hotel, Mr. Hackett was spared the trouble of a trip to that comfortable resort. He at once sought Mr. Platt in his rooms in town, and remained with him a good portion of the evening.

Mr. Hackett had no official communication to make as to the time of holding the State Committee meeting, although it is likely that during his stay here he will learn definitely Mr. Platt's ideas, and after that he will know pretty nearly when the meeting and the State Convention are to be held. Last night the indications were that the committee would meet during the last week in July and issue a call for the convention to be held during the week of Sept. 15.

There are several matters which are worrying "Uncle" Hackett and Senator Platt—as representatives of the machine. There are troubled waters in more than one section of the State, and they do not know whether they have oil enough in stock to smooth them. Mr. Platt has been quoted as saying that the victory of Henry G. Burleigh over Isaac V. Baker in their Senatorial district the other day was nothing more than the result of a personal quarrel. That r. Burleigh and his men won is said by friends of Mr. Baker to be simply the result of the fact that the Burleigh men resorted to brute force. Inasmuch as the ambulance was not called in time to take away any of the injured until they had voted for Burleigh delegates, it apparently makes little difference, in net results, how it was that the victory was achieved. The fact remains that Burleigh was the winner.

Mr. Baker, who is reckoned the Platt lieutenant in that section, was expected in town yesterday to confer with Mr. Platt, make report on the situation, and devise, if possible, some means of reorganizing the shattered forces.

The trouble in St. Lawrence County over the reapportionment, and the fact that ex-Speaker Malby has declared himself in the field for Senatorial honors, the generally unsatisfactory party conditions in Erie, Kings, and New-York counties, and other minor troubles, will be discussed while Mr. Hackett is here.

There are further rumors as to the intention of the machine as to the State ticket. Three weeks ago it was announced by certain Fifth Avenue Platt men that it was the intention to renominate the entire State ticket. The announcement was made that Controller Roberts had decided to accept another term if he could get it. Now it is said he will not have it, and this makes necessary a reconstruction of the slate. Furthermore, it is not certain that Secretary of State Palmer is to have another term.

The committee—it is called an "informal" committee—headed by Cornelius N. Bliss, which is advocating the enlargement of the Republican State Committee to one from each Assembly district, reports that the first day's mail in reply to its circulars indicates that Republicans are in favor of it.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, the Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, attends to the correspondence. He told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that he had in one day received letters from Republicans in forty-four counties, all favorable to the increase. He had also had some letters in opposition. Ex-Senator Thomas Sheard of Little Falls was one who favored it. Henry W. Cannon of New-York and A. R. Eastman of Waterville, Oneida County, were others. Mr. Eastman said in his letter:

"I am in hearty sympathy with any movement that will bring the management of our party in closer touch with the people, and I know of no better way than the enlargement of the State Committee, and the movement which you are making has my hearty commendation. It is the power of the masses that we should seek, and not that of the few. We want to cultivate a broader and more magnanimous spirit in the future than we have in the past, and in our legislative halls we want men who will carry out the wishes of the people."

Whether this scheme is intended as a blow at Mr. Platt may not be proved by evidence which would hold in court. But these things are true:

In sending out his circulars for advice from "prominent Republicans," Mr. Wakeman did not ask the advice of Mr. Platt, or his chief of staff, Mr. Hackett. Mr. Wakeman said yesterday he had forgotten to do so.

Mr. Platt and Mr. Hackett are opposed to the enlargement scheme.

If the committee were enlarged it would be more difficult for Mr. Platt or any other boss to control it.

Mr. Bliss, who is at the head of the movement for an increase, is about the strongest anti-Platt man there is in the State.

With these facts in sight, it is thought safe by many politicians to put this down as an attempt to break up the ex-Senator's machine.

State Committeemen are not generally in favor of the scheme. It is difficult to get the committee together now, when it is composed of one from each Congressional district. If this number were increased almost five times they say it would be impossible to get all hands together once in a campaign.

Big Vessels for the Lakes.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Plans already formed settle the question whether lake steamships 400 feet long or upward, with a capacity of carrying 6,000 tons of freight at a load, will be common after the opening of channels twenty feet deep through all the shallows between Duluth and Chicago and the ports of Lake Erie. There is no longer a doubt that such monster vessels will rapidly multiply within the next few years, and they are certain to do a great part of the carrying trade of the lakes, perhaps most of it, before the end of the century.

The steamships already contracted for and those which are certain to be built before next Spring will undoubtedly so far surpass all vessels now in use in ability to make money at low rates for freight that other vessel owners will be forced to follow the pioneers in this latest step forward in the construction of splendid lake carriers. Even an oversupply of tonnage, such as is very likely to be the result, will not prevent the work of replacing small craft with steamers of the largest size from going on steadily. In one sense it will hasten the change. Only the biggest vessels can make money in such seasons of general overcompetition for cargoes, and in order to continue in business the owners of old boats must let them go and put in commission steamships equal to any on the great lakes.

Last Survivor of Lincoln's Cabinet.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

Ex-Senator James Harlan of Iowa, the only surviving member of Lincoln's Cabinet, is likely to receive the Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa. He is rather an old man, but is said to be still vigorous and capable of doing good work on the stump.

1776 JULY 4th. 1895
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Buy of manufacturers direct and save money. Come early and avoid the rush. Ready packed for prompt shipment. Assorted lots, $5.00, $10.00, $25.00, $50.00, to $500.00, for public or private displays. They always give satisfaction. Send for catalogue.
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ULAY TRIED HIS NEW HORSE

It Ran Away, Spilled Out the Owner and Companion, Knocked Down a Woman, Jumped into Cable Trench.

Ernest Ulay, proprietor of a restaurant at 50 West Twenty-eighth Street, bought a new horse some time ago. He kept it at the stable of George Titcombe, 213 West Twenty-sixth Street, and yesterday they hitched up the animal to give it a trial.

Westward through Twenty-eighth Street and down Sixth Avenue they drove leisurely, Titcombe maintaining that "something ailed the horse's hind legs." Ulay decided to settle the question, and handing the reins to Titcombe, leaned out over the dashboard. Titcombe was going to take a look at the hind legs himself, when the horse, taking advantage of the loose rein, turned round the corner into Twenty-third Street so suddenly that both occupants were spilled into the street.

Everybody made way for the horse and what was left of the carriage, as he sped through Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Kate Moriarty of 223 East Twenty-seventh Street was knocked down. The horse, with the shafts and one or two wheels of the carriage rattling at his heels, plunged into the excavation near Broadway, where the new cable tracks are being laid. Four men who were at work there saw him coming and scrambled out just in time. Policeman Callahan caught the horse.

An ambulance from Bellevue picked up Titcombe, Ulay, and Mrs. Moriarty. Ulay was pretty badly cut.

Two Other Runaways.

A horse belonging to Thomas Reddy, a groceryman of 650 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, ran away last evening while coming from Eagle Avenue down One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. Mr. Reddy's two sons, Frank, fifteen, and Charles, twelve years old, were with him in the wagon. The younger jumped out of the wagon.

The horse ran into Third Avenue and into an elevated railroad pillar. Mr. Reddy and his son Frank were thrown out. The father had a bruised back and a cut over the eye. Frank Reddy's skull, it was feared, was fractured.

Mrs. James Scanlan of 245 East Fifty-eighth Street, seventy-four years old, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. James Harrington, of 145 East Fortieth Street, was driving yesterday afternoon along the Boulevard in a light top wagon with a large bay horse. About One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, the horse took fright and ran away. At One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street the vehicle was slung around against the curbstone, and overturned.

Both women were thrown into the roadway, and Mrs. Scanlan was bruised upon the face. She was able to go home. Mrs. Harrington, beyond the shock of the accident, was uninjured.

AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S

Archbishop Corrigan Presided and Presented Medals to the Students.

The commencement exercises of St. Francis Xavier's College were held at Carnegie Music Hall last night. Archbishop Corrigan presided and presented the awards and diplomas.

Among those present were the Very Rev. J. F. Mooney, the Right Rev. Mgr. J. M. Farley, the Rev. C. H. Colton, Dr. H. A. Brann, C. Parks, United States Navy; N. N. McKinnon, G. R. Sloutwell, Mgr. O'Reilly, Thomas E. Sherman, son of Gen. Sherman; Dr. Richard H. Clarke, G. Stanton Floyd Jones, Forbes J. Hennessy, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Paul Thiebout, Gen. Di Cesnola, Miss R. Barreda, W. Roche, Miss E. Bouvier-Dixon, and James Olwell.

Literary Tastes of Johannesburg.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Some interesting light is thrown on the literary tastes of Johannesburg in an interview with Mr. Dall, the manager of a leading firm of publishers there, which appears in The Johannesburg Star. The rush for "New Woman" books is said to be as great as ever. "The Heavenly Twins" and "Ships That Pass in the Night" have had a very large sale. "And Grant Allen's 'Woman Who Did'? I should imagine that book would take here. Is it going well?" queried the interviewer. "It isn't going at all," said Mr. Dall; "it is gone, and I am anxiously waiting further supplies." Mr. Dall added that Johannesburg bought largely of Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, and other standard authors, and said, "Walter Scott is as great a favorite as any."

As to the works of the native author, it is not surprising to learn that Olive Shreiner is always in demand, and the "local interest" in Mr. Rider Haggard's works has much assisted their sale. Regarding the buying of Bibles, Mr. Dall made a striking statement. "In 1881," he said, "when Kimberley was in its prime, it bought 2,000 Bibles in three months of an elaborate American pattern, with family register, albums, and other Yankee notions included, at £4 or £5 apiece. They were massive and richly gilt." "Then," observed the interviewer, "we are not so impiously black as we are painted. Have you many inquiries for agnostic literature?" "No, very few people here trouble themselves about such problems. The demand is not worth mentioning."

When the Ring Turned Up.

Prof. MacGunn gives me the following: "My informant was, when a youth, of a literary turn and contributed to newspapers and periodicals under the signature of 'Heather.' In this way certain small sums came into his possession, and, wishing to commemorate his pleasant successes, he spent the money, or some of it, upon a signet ring. This he had made according to a design of his own, and, among other unique devices, there was engraved the word 'Heather.' One day its owner went to bathe on the shores of the Clyde, and before entering the water he took off his ring and placed it on a rock beside his clothes. On his way home he, remembering that he had forgotten to put on his ring, hurried back in full expectation of finding it where it had been left. He was quite certain he knew the exact spot where it had been laid, and had little fear that in so unfrequented a place any one could have discovered it. But the ring was gone, and search as he may, not a trace could be found of it.

"Years afterward, among the letters that had reached his office there was one from Australia, sealed with wax. On looking at the seal he was filled with astonishment at seeing the impression of his own lost signet ring. Excited and interested, he at once wrote to his friend in Australia. In due time the answer came. His friend told him how, somewhere up country, in a remote region, he went into a store to write his letter, or to add something to what had already been written. Upon finishing it, he was making some awkward attempt to improvise a seal, when a man, quite a stranger to him, thrust his hand into his pocket, pulled out a signet ring and said, 'There, try that!' Having sealed the letter with the ring, he handed it back. This was all, and no further light has ever been thrown upon the story of the ring or its possessor."—Good Words.

Privations of a Prima Donna.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Pity the privations of the prima donna! Here is a story of Mme. Patti, which may be appropriately enough recalled to-day. Once, when she returned from her daily drive, she was exceedingly thirsty, and asked M. Nicolini to have procured for her a glass of water. Nicolini was horrified. "What!" he shrieked, "Ma mignonne, you know that you are going to sing to-morrow night, and the water will chill your blood. Oh, no! I forbid water." "Then give me a taste of wine," pleaded the thirsty Patti. "Wine!" roared Nicolini, "Ma mignonne, you are going to sing to-morrow night, and you know that wine will heat your blood. No, I cannot permit wine." "Please cannot I have something wet?" pleaded Patti, with parched lips. Nicolini pondered long and deeply, and at length with his own hands carefully prepared for the great singer a soothing draught of magnesia!

SEVENTH'S CAMP DELUGED

Rain Interfered with Parades and Sent the Boys to Shelter.

TROOPS SHOW GREAT IMPROVEMENT

Effect of Outdoor Manoeuvres Is Remarkable in Company and Battalion Drills—Detail for To-day.

PEEKSKILL DEPOT, June 24.—Nine hundred soldiers at the State camp would have liked to have been in the cast of "All the Comforts of Home" this afternoon when a heavy windstorm and drenching rain visited the camp. But the boys had to take it philosophically.

When reveille sounded at 5 o'clock this morning, the early risers found that the day promised to be very hot. After coffee and rolls, and while police duty was in progress, there was a company drill, extended order, with cartridges. After breakfast there was a fine guard mount, in charge of Officers of the Guard First Lieut. John B. Holland, Company H, and Second Lieut. Austin T. Pressenger, Company E.

The soldiers already begin to show an improvement, which results only from outdoor manoeuvres after two years of army practice. The same thing was noticeable in the battalion drill. Both battalions were out on the extensive parade grounds. For an hour and a half they were marched and countermarched and drilled under a broiling sun, until the perspiration stood in great beads on the soldiers' foreheads.

Recall signalled the commencement of a rest from duty for the remainder of the day. In the afternoon two exciting baseball games were played on the parade grounds. Company B beat Company H by the score of 6 to 5. In the game between Companies D and G the former won by a score of 23 to 9.

Private Auer, of Company D, while sliding to the home plate, dislocated a knee joint, and was cared for by the surgeon.

A large crowd of soldiers witnessed the contests and cheered their favorites. Those who were not thus engaged remained in their tents entertaining metropolitan visitors, or wandered about camp seeking amusement. A number went to Peekskill and attended the circus. Still others wrote letters in the Young Men's Christian Association tent or visited their comrades.

Guard mounting, at 5.15 o'clock, was under command of First Lieut. Harry M. Nesbit, and Second Lieut. Fred H. Clark, of Companies B and D, respectively; fatigue uniforms were worn, owing to the rain. There was no battalion parade to-night for the same reason.

The companies assembled in their streets at 7 o'clock in fatigue uniform, answered to roll call, and while at parade rest the evening gun was fired. There was not a man on the vast parade ground at 7 o'clock and not a baker's dozen visitors in the camp.

The detail announced for to-morrow is: Morning—Officer of the Day, Capt. Willett C. Fiske, Company D; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. Robert M. Dunn, Company G; Second Lieut. Charles W. Nichols, Company F; Evening Officer of the Day, Capt. James B. Dewson, Company G; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. Robert Mazett, Company D, and Second Lieut. John J. White, Company I.

Harrison McFadden of Company E was again given a medal by his company to-day for twenty-five years' service. A huge locomotive headlight arrived in camp to-night for Lieut. Horace C. Duval, and was placed in his company's street. Its brilliant rays illumined the entire camp.

The first storm of the season arrived at camp this afternoon. A heavy thunderstorm is always expected at the Seventh's annual encampment, and the record will not be broken this year. About 5 o'clock a slight breeze developed into a small gale. Dust blew in the company streets in such clouds as to obscure objects a few feet away. There was hurrying and scurrying of officers and privates. Tents were doubly secured, and several, notably the Young Men's Christian Association tent, narrowly escaped being razed to the ground. Sentries ran to their sentry boxes and off-duty men sought the seclusion of their tents.

The wind and thunder and lightning were soon over, but the rain continued in showers, and finally settled down to a steady drizzle. The air was somewhat cooler, but everything was damp and soggy, and the boys settled down early for a night indoors. Despite the discomfiture, the rain was warmly welcomed, for it was sorely needed.

Extensive preparations are being made to receive Gov. Morton and the Seventh veterans Thursday. It will be a gala day at camp.

Among the amusement adjuncts to camp this year is a rifle range, well patronized by the soldiers.

The barbers of Peekskill who are rigidly enforcing the Sunday-closing law and have had several violators punished, are kicking because the tonsorial establishment at camp is open Sundays. They propose if possible to stop it.

Many ferrymen are protesting because the new drawbridge just placed by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad over Annesville Creek will not allow them to pass under at high tide. This condition of affairs compelled many New-Yorkers to alight from boats and walk to the station last night. Several visitors lost the last train south, and had to remain here over night. Ferrymen say that as common ferriers they are entitled to a waterway under the bridge at any tide. The old draw was higher.

The Sophisticating of Sweet Oil.

After the olive oil has been roughly but honestly made, it is carried across the yard to another room, the walls of which are lined with huge red terra-cotta vessels kept carefully closed. Into one of these the oil is poured and left to settle, sansa being heaped well up around the vessel to maintain a high temperature within. When the oil is finally poured off it is of a lovely golden color, as clear and transparent as water. But it is not destined to reach the public in this arcadian state. Scarcely has it left the hands of the peasants, before it is manipulated and adulterated to such an extent that even in Florence pure olive oil is almost unobtainable.

Cotton oil, colza oil, &c., are mixed with it, rendering it absolutely hurtful to the consumer. The Italian Government has offered prizes for the discovery of a method of exposing the adulteration. At present no more certain way has been found than that of Prof. Bechi, a well-known Italian chemist. He treats the oil in question with nitrate of silver, and judges of the adulteration by the resulting coloration.—Good Words.

Decroix's Anti-Celibacy League.

From The Westminster Gazette.

M. Decroix is well known in France as the founder of the Anti-Tobacco League. Of late years he has extended his field of operations. The mere abandonment of the weed, M. Decroix has discovered, does not of itself produce the perfect man. One must in addition take unto one's self a wife. Celibacy and cigarettes are in reality the two great scourges of humanity. In them M. Decroix sees "the chief cause of the ruin of families." If the charge is merely that of ruining a family which he might have had, the bachelor will probably be able to remain comparatively calm in face of it. Moral suasion, apparently, does not do much to stem the two evils. M. Decroix now proposes to tax the bachelor. If the idea is not exactly new, M. Decroix's dual object renders it not a little novel.

Old Parr's Possible Age.

One of the last services Dean Stanley did for Westminster Abbey was to cause the almost effaced inscription over the celebrated Old Parr's grave to be recut. It is as follows: "Tho: Parr of ye County of Salop. Borne in AD. 1483. He lived in ye reigns of Ten Princes viz.: K. Edw. 4, K. Edw. 5, K. Rich. 3, K. Hen. 7, K. Hen. 8, K. Edw. 6, Q. Ma., Q. Eliz., K. Ja. & K. Charles. Aged 152 yeares, and was Buried Here Novemb. 15, 1635."

The "old Countess of Desmond," who is said to have died at the age of one hundred and forty, is mentioned by Lord Bacon, Archbishop Usher, and Sir William Temple. The first assures us that "She did dentige [renew her teeth] twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place."—Chambers's Journal.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS
If Ivory were not the best soap it would not be found at more grocery stores than any other.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

ART NOTES.

—Joseph Lindon Smith, the Boston artist, has placed his decoration for the new Public Library on the walls in the north lobby of the second floor, at the left of the top of the grand stairs. While on a more modest scale than those of Abbey, Sargent, and Puvis de Chavannes, it is said to occupy its own corner in a most satisfactory way. The Boston Transcript thus describes it: "The subject chosen by Mr. Smith is the City of Venice and her Oriental commerce and connections, the source of her wealth and fame in the Middle Ages. In the lunette above the window which looks out upon the court he has represented the marriage of Venice to the Adriatic Sea, a love match which was also a marriage de convenance on the part of the bride. The patron saint of the city, Theodore, is shown kneeling and praying at the left; Venice, a blonde and blooming bride, is in the centre; and the groom, the Adriatic, is at the right. The dragon slain by St. Theodore lies at the left. In the background are mountains and sea, in green and blue tones, which are the prevailing notes of color in the entire scheme, with accents of gold and opalescent shell tints. At each side of the window are ropes of fruit and foliage, compactly woven, illustrating the abundance which made the ancient Venetian State so rich and prosperous. In the niches at right and left are the names of the Doges and those of the Venetian artists; the blue and green scheme is simply carried out, with mermaids, shells, dolphins, and other maritime attributes and symbols, and shortened strings of fruits and leaves at the side. Over the door of the Patent Library is the Lion of St. Mark's in sculptured stone, a fine fragment from the Arsenal in Venice, and around it Mr. Smith has traced an architectural frame in colors. On either side of this are Cupids. More ropes or fruit and foliage adorn the sides of the doorway. The ceiling is richly gilded and ornamented with the coats of arms or crests of the great Mediterranean and Eastern seaports with which Venice carried on her chief commerce. Peacocks, dolphins, shells, lions, elephants, rabbits, and many animals are introduced in ingenious arabesques of much interest." Of the $1,500 required to complete the Sargent decorations, $1,300 has been subscribed, and it is tolerably certain the remainder will soon be raised. The illness of Mr. Sargent's mother has called him suddenly abroad. He sailed last week for Spain via Gibraltar.

—Two Fellowships in Classical Archaeology open to all Bachelors of Arts of universities and colleges in the United States have been offered for the year 1895-6 by the Archeological Institute of America and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. These will be awarded by a committee of which Prof. J. W. White of Harvard University is Chairman, and will furnish blank forms of application. These forms of application must be filled out with such evidences of scholarship as the applicant may be able to give and sent to the committee before July 15, and the Fellowship will be awarded as soon afterward as practicable. The two persons chosen will be expected to proceed at once to Europe, and to spend the remainder of the present season in studying in the museums of London, Berlin, Paris, and Munich, reporting Oct. 1 at the American School at Athens. Under the supervision of the Director of the school they will continue their studies of Grecian archeology in Greece itself, each holder of a Fellowship choosing some subject for original investigation, in addition to his work in connection with the school. The income of each Fellowship is $600 for the year. Two months of the required period of study may be spent in Rome, if the holder so desires. The explorations begun some years ago at Eretria are being continued by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. The excavation of the theatre is almost complete, and a gymnasium has been uncovered. Three heads, three inscriptions, and some architectural fragments of interest have been exhumed.

—Charles Frémine writes, in Le Rappel, Paris, June 3, of the Rouen Cathedral series of pictures by Claude Monet, as follows: "I do not believe that painting has ever gone so far, penetrated so deeply into an architectural mass, so searched it; never has it clothed it with more magical or more poetical colors. And it is not fifteen times, nor thirty times—it is forty times that Monet has reproduced this wonderful portal; under gray skies and under clear skies, at noon and at twilight, at the dawn and at the sundown, he has bathed it in air and light, wrapped it in fogs and dreams; and those diverse images, lines, colors, fusing themselves in our imagination, are soon condensed into one single object; one sees but one portal, and, the vision growing, the entire Cathedral looms before one, luminous, fantastic, with its spire, its spectral towers, its sculptured front marked with mystic gleams and lighted by a strange, supernatural light falling through some unknown celestial windows. * * * A painter who communicates to you this sensation of art, who makes possible such an evocation, has set his feet upon virgin ground; he opens new horizons to the art of painting."

—A shield of repoussé sterling silver, in high relief, the work of Goodnow & Jenks of Boston, was presented to Gen. Nicholas Senn at the Convention of Military Surgeons of the United States, held at Buffalo recently. The conception of the design is that of the angelic figure of Mercy raising a fallen warrior. In the centre is the Geneva cross in deep red enamel. The inscription, which has been properly treated as a band of ornament around the outer rim of the shield, and adds much to the general decorative effect, runs as follows: "To Nicholas Senn, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., Surgeon General, N. G. Ill., the Association of Mil. Surgs. of the United States inscribes this testimonial in grateful recognition of his services as its founder and first President, and in the advancement of military surgery. Fifth annual meeting, An. Dom. MDCCCXCV." The work is said to be the most successful produced by an American house.

—From Florence it is reported that the dome of the Cathedral has been cracked in two places, as a result of the recent severe earthquakes. The cracks run up into the frescoes, the façade is cracked, and one of the beautiful spiral pillars is in three pieces. It is further stated that a wall on which one of Fra Bartolommeo's paintings was hung fell in; some of the cells are injured, among them the oratory of Savonarola. Some vases and statues in the Uffizi are broken. As for St. Croce, it is a fearful wreck. Altogether the artistic damage resulting from the earthquakes has been considerable.

—James McNeill Whistler's picture, "The Lady with the Yellow Buskin," has been purchased by the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, under conditions of the Wilstach bequest. The work was shown at the sixty-third annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where it received the Temple Gold Medal for 1893. It has been for some years in the collection of Mr. Reid of Glasgow, from whom it has been purchased for the sum of $6,000. It is now on its way across the Atlantic.

—"The Story of a Picture" is the title of a little book that comes from the J. Ottmann Lithographing Company of this city, and which gives an entertaining description of the process of lithography from the very beginning to the completed colored print. One page is devoted to an example of progressive proofs in ten printings of a dainty little bird. The curious effects of different colors and combinations will be found to be most interesting.

—The Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, Penn., is to be dedicated next November. An art exhibition is to be one of the features, for which W. N. Frew and John W. Beatty have been making elaborate preparations. During a recent visit East some excellent canvases were secured. American art, it is understood, will be pushed to the front and given every chance.

—In a letter to Vanity the famous English artist, Hubert Herkimer, R. A., states that the announcement of a projected trip across the Atlantic is premature, and that, much as he values pleasant friendships made in this country, he will not again visit America on a portrait-painting tour.

—One-sixth of the exhibitors at the Royal Academy in London this year, not counting members of that august body, were women. One hundred and eighty-seven of the fair sex were represented.

West Indian Ghosts.

Lovers of scenery in Jamaica have to thank our friends the Duppies, or spirits, for the preservation of all the splendid old "Ceiba," or silk cotton trees that are still to be met with, for were it not for this belief they would long ago have met the fate of the other beautiful timbers of the island. As it is, being supposed to be the chosen haunt of the Duppies, they are allowed to remain, for no negro dare attempt to cut them down, and when it is necessary that this be done, a vast amount of rum has to be expended by the white owner, to be used both in appeasing the avenging spirit of the doomed tree and in making the woodcutters very drunk, in which case they are not deemed apparently so responsible for their sacrilege.

I have heard that the negroes even object to use the fallen branches as fuel for fear of the Duppies, or "Jimbi," that still cling to them. Strictly speaking, however, I imagine that these cotton tree spirits, although now confounded with Duppies, belong to the order of ancient tree dieties, and that the "Jimbi," or "Jumbo" worship is quite a different thing. It is evidently one of the old imported African beliefs, and one that, since it has saved so many noble trees, we may be grateful for.

Babies that die before baptism turn into Duppies; in fact, they seem to become a kind of mischievous house sprite, much like the Brownie of northern nations. When thus transformed they most ungratefully plague their mother, inflicting on her in particular a perfect shower of petty annoyances. Thus they will upset and hide things, and most especial delight in throwing sand and gravel on the roof, but except for this and causing strange noises and raps, they are incapable of serious harm. Babies should therefore be christened as soon as possible, for, apart from this danger, there are wicked old women called "Ha-legs," (Anglice "Hags"?) who take advantage of their helpless condition to suck their soul away, or even to steal the children bodily. These "Ha-legs" are, however, only to be found in remote country places, and rarely come near towns. Perhaps there is some legend of the terrible "Mamalois," those ghastly priestesses of cannibalism of Haiti, in the story, for in that island at least the tale would have a tangible foundation.—The National Review.

The Beauty of the Cabbage.

In this country (Brittany) cabbages certainly play a great part in the landscape, and not a wholly unpicturesque one, either, with their loose, gray-green leaves springing in tufts atop of five-foot stalks, and the sun dancing in checkers along the alleys between them, where the children come and go. But, indeed, this is the paradise of vegetables; one lingers in the market and before the shops, marveling at the clean perfection of the things and the excellence of them in form and color.

What beauty is there of blossom that is not modestly shamed by these cauliflowers, creamy and globular in their encircling fringe of tender green, the smooth golden rind and warmer flesh of the pumpkins, the scarlet carrots, and the angry crimson of the aubergines? But the cabbages are not to be seen as they should be, either in market or shop; but in groves on the hillsides, with the sun full on their loose-frilled leaves and the sea glittering between and beyond their long pale stems. One no longer wonders that a thing so stately in its homeliness should have lent itself to coaxing and cajoling lips; as when Matharine, the pretty bold-eyed shrimp seller, would have one buy the leaping transparent brown things in her basket at the unheard of price: "But then, mon petit chou," she laughs, "it is Mathurine who must live it!"—Macmillan's Magazine.

Some of Queen Mary's Jewels.

When Elizabeth had her heart's desire—when Mary's head had fallen on the block—a catalogue of her goods was made at Fotheringay, on Feb. 20, 1586-87. We find "a little tablet of gold enameled, containing the picture of the King of Scots." Sir George Clerk of Penicuik possesses a similar gold case, enameled with very small miniatures of Mary and of her son James VI. Miniatures of the French King and Queen Mary had in a blue enameled book of gold. "A little bird of gold, enameled green," is probably the parrot which we meet in an early inventory. There is an enameled boy (sometimes called "a Cupid") from happier days, her first husband's gift, with rubies, diamonds, and a great pearl. Her first husband's miniature, in an enamel case, was still with her, and a gold and pearl martin, also in the old inventories. A jewel in the form of a tortoise may be the rubied tortue, the gift of David Rizzio. Several trinkets the Queen bequeathed to Bastian Pagez, who was married on the night of Darnley's slaying. There are altogether about eighty pieces of jewelry and objects of jeweler's art, but of diamonds, only two or three, and these small. Such were the jetsam of so many wrecks—wrecks of happiness, power, even of good name and fame, sorrows wherein all was lost save courage and faith.—Andrew Lang in Good Words.

West 14th St.
1857 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15 Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St.—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:00 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 8:30 and 7:15—Sousa's Concert. 8:45—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Gasparone.

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How He Got a Tip.

In the seventeenth century the doorkeeper of the House of Commons asked a douceur, by way of remembrance, of Sir William Lambton, the member for the County of Durham. The reply was a box on the ear, administered with the words, "There's a goda-penny for thee; to ken and Will Lambton by."—The Athenæum.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	67	80	6 P. M.	70	66
6 A. M.	65	81	9 P. M.	68	62
9 A. M.	78	83	11 P. M.	66	62
12 M.	77	79	12 P. M.	67	62
4 P. M.	74	70			

Average temperature yesterday.....72.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....73.8
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....70.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Thunder Showers, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE SUNDAY EXCISE ARRESTS.

The President of the Police Board had a right to congratulate himself and the department, and to bestow praise upon members of the force, for a rigid enforcement of the excise law on Sunday. It was in accordance with the principle that laws are to be enforced, so long as they remain on the statute books, and it demonstrated that this law can be enforced, whether it is sustained by public opinion or not. It also indicated that the political "pull" of the saloon keeper is at an end, and that the policeman who does his full duty has nothing to fear. After one more Sunday we shall have the new magistrates in the police courts, and the Justices with whom "pulls" have been potent and whose sympathies have been on the side of the lawmakers will have no power to protect saloon keepers or to harm or help policemen.

We trust that the effect of the strict and persistent enforcement of the excise law in regard to Sunday liquor selling, which President Roosevelt promises, will result in a reasonable modification of its provisions to adapt them to the conditions that exist in large cities, rather than to a revolt against the administration that insists upon their strict observance.

The public sentiment directly affected is that of the city and not that of the State, and the modification of the law can only be obtained through State authority. It would be unfortunate if the zeal of a reform administration in enforcing laws thrust upon the city by the sentiment of rural communities and in spite of the sentiment of its own people should produce a reaction against that administration and set back the cause of municipal reform. That is the danger of this policy of strict enforcement, but of course the responsibility is with the State Legislature and not with the municipal administration or the Police Department, which have to take the laws as they find them. The serious question is how to direct the reaction from a rigid enforcement of obnoxious laws so that it will operate upon the law-making power, and not the law-enforcing power.

TORIES AND LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

Although Lord Salisbury declines the Premiership, the forces of which he is the leader cannot evade the responsibility of their victory. All the speculations upon the Ministry which is to succeed Lord Rosebery's agree that the Liberal Unionists, who have been more or less shy hitherto of taking office under the Conservatives, will occupy conspicuous places in it. These speculations are strongly confirmed by the announcement that Lord Salisbury himself has already conferred with the Duke of Devonshire, still better known as Lord Hartington, with Mr. Chamberlain, and with Mr. Goschen.

This is a curious situation for the reason that the alliance between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists was at first announced to be a union for a merely temporary purpose. It was the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule bill that brought about the schism in the Liberal Party. The dissidents were actuated in part by Protestant prejudice against Catholicism, and by an extreme aversion to enlarging the power of the Pope, even to the extent of admitting that Roman Catholics were capable of self-government; and in part by fear that the grant of home rule to Ireland would weaken and endanger the British Empire. But neither class pretended to be converted to Conservatism. In fact, the Liberal Unionists insisted that they were still Liberals, though not Gladstonians, and that, so soon as the question of home rule should be disposed of, they would be found again acting with their original party.

Now, the question of home rule seems to have been disposed of. Mr. Gladstone's second Home Rule bill was blocked in the House of Lords, and throughout the administration of Lord Rosebery the Irish business has been kept in abeyance. It does not seem likely that the question will emerge again for seven years to come, or until the Liberals shall again be able to carry the country, which scarcely anybody seems to doubt will return a Conservative majority to the next Parliament. For the immediate future the Irish question is plainly relegated, as the French have it, to the second place. Why, then, do not the leaders of the Liberal Unionists renew their allegiance to their party, and why do we hear of them as in conference with Lord Salisbury respecting the formation of a Tory Ministry?

Practically, the answer to this question is that politics in England are very largely personal, and that the animosities engendered during the past decade between the Liberals and the Liberal Unionists are too bitter to allow of any harmonious working together. In the new drawing of party lines party principle seems to be left entirely out of the question. Men act together or adversely, not upon the old basis of thinking alike about the republic, but upon the basis of their personal relations and sentiments. The spectacle must have the effect of a cynical disregard of political principles. Among the Liberal Unionists are not only old-fashioned Whigs, like the Duke of Devonshire, whom it has for a generation been becoming increasingly difficult to distinguish from Tories, but advanced Radicals like Mr. Chamberlain, who have had nothing in common with their allies but the dislike and dread of home rule. There is no other question upon which the members of the incoming Ministry or their respective constituents are agreed, and now there is no longer such a question. It will obviously be out of the question to compose a permanent government on no better platform than that of opposition to a measure that is either defunct or not yet born, and it is tolerably clear that British politics are within a short time to undergo some queer and startling transformations.

THE COLLEGE BOAT RACE.

Indignation against the stupid pilot of the Governor's tugboat will be renewed by the report of the race rowed yesterday. It seems that if that boorish person had not interfered, the boat race that was appointed for Friday, and which he caused to be postponed, would have been a faster and a fairer race than that which was actually rowed three days later.

Not that there is any reason at all to believe that the winner would have been different, or that the best crew did not win. The showing that Columbia made yesterday quite justified the confidence which her backers, who were in a position to know what was going on, have all along enjoyed and manifested. In strength and skill and endurance, taken all together, the Columbia crew seems to have been very distinctly the best of the three.

It may more plausibly be questioned whether Pennsylvania would not have taken second place if the race had been rowed on the smooth water that would have been available if the race had been rowed on Friday, or if it had been rowed at the appointed hour yesterday. As our special correspondence sets forth, there was no good reason why the race should not have been rowed at that hour, and there was the very good reason why it should that people ought to keep their promises. The motive of making a record over a course is not to be accepted as an excuse for breaking faith, and it is rather satisfactory to observe that this purpose was disappointed. If the race had been rowed at the appointed hour, it would undoubtedly have been considerably faster than it was, and might have beaten Yale's record of 20:10, made at New-London in 1888, instead of being more than a minute behind it.

It is quite plain, however, that the test of time is not trustworthy as a basis of comparison. Four miles in 21:25 is not slow time. It is very considerably better than the average of the Harvard-Yale races, of which only three have been faster and sixteen slower. It is very remarkably fast to be made by the winning boat in water so rough that one of her rivals was swamped a mile before the finish, and the other just after it. Pennsylvania might have been second but for bad luck; she could scarcely have been first, on the showing that was made in the early part of the race. The Cornell crew must have been composed of excellent material to have held out so well and to have finished only twenty seconds behind a crew that rowed so much more rational a stroke. In fact, there would have been something immoral in the victory of a crew which flouts the wisdom of the ages by undertaking to row for four miles at the rate of forty strokes or more to the minute.

A BI-PARTISAN CHARTER.

One of the chief charter-tinkering exploits of the Legislature at the late session was the construction of a complete bi-partisan charter for the City of Oswego. Oswego is a Democratic city, which accounts for this compulsory "divide." The new charter changes the time of the city election to November in the odd-numbered years. Though the Constitutional provision for separate municipal elections is intended to promote a disregard of party considerations in local administration, this act of the Legislature is intended to compel a recognition of such considerations, and an equal division of spoils among the politicians of the two parties. It makes it practically impossible to put a really independent citizen into any important office.

The heads of some of the most important departments are made elective, which will prevent any concentration of responsibility in the Mayor; they consist of "boards" of an even number of members, which will make it impossible to hold anybody responsible in the departments themselves, and the bi-partisan requirement is applied to them in its most pernicious form, because it makes the election of the candidates of the political machines practically certain, without regard to their character.

For instance, the Department of Fire and Police is to consist of four Commissioners, but no elector shall "place upon his ballot for Commissioner of Fire and Police names exceeding one-half the number of Commissioners" to be elected, and those receiving the highest number of votes "shall be declared elected." This means practically the election of the regular candidates of both parties, as they will not be opposed to each other, and no independent organization could affect the choice of Commissioners at all unless it could outvote one of the regular parties with candidates of its own. The same principle is applied to the election of six School Commissioners, which ought especially to be free from politics and which this plan forces into politics.

There are four-headed bi-partisan Departments of "Works" and of "Charities," the former having the bulk of the city "patronage," and the members of these are to be appointed by the Mayor, but he is to be compelled to consider politics. Two of the Commissioners in each of these departments must be appointed "from each of the two political parties of the State which at the last general election cast the highest and the next highest number of votes." This makes it impossible for a candidate of any independent or non-partisan organization to get one of these appointments, however large a vote that organization may poll at a municipal election, for they must be made from "the two political parties of the State" in all cases.

This is the worst case of partisan charter making that we have seen any account of in any State or at any time, and it is in direct opposition to the reform movement in behalf of non-partisan government in cities. Oswego is a city of the third class, and a commission has been appointed by the Governor, under an act of the Legislature, to devise a general law for the government of that class of cities. It is to be hoped that this Oswego bi-partisan contrivance is not intended to be a model for a general charter for cities of 50,000 inhabitants and less.

MR. DANA WILL NOT GO TO WASHINGTON.

Judge Addison Brown very naturally and very justly defeats, by his judicial decision, the attempt of a Washington newspaper publisher to convey a New-York newspaper editor in captivity to the National Capital for purposes of malicious persecution.

We have never for a moment supposed that the Federal court would grant Mr. Noyes's application for a warrant to take Mr. Dana to Washington. The complainant purposely avoided the path by which he would have sought justice if that had been his only aim. His proceeding was spiteful. He intended to cause all possible personal annoyance.

To have established the precedent asked for in this application would have been a sorry business indeed. Such a theory of law is impossible. Judge Brown demolishes the application in a decision that is notable for the patience and thoroughness with which it reviews the vicious features of the complainant's proceeding.

SILVER AND PRICES.

We venture to put in the form of a brief table some facts given by The Financial Chronicle as to the connection between the price of silver and the prices of staple commodities. They make an effective answer to the constant assertion of the silver inflationists that "low" silver gave the low values to all products, and that there could be no recovery except through higher prices for silver:

Price of	April 1.	June 14.
Silver	80¾d.	30 9-16d.
Cotton	5⅞c.	7c.
Wheat	60½c.	80c.

It will be seen that while there was no material change in silver, and what change there was was slightly downward, cotton advanced a little over 19 per cent. and wheat a little over 32 per cent.

These changes, as we all know, have been accompanied by increased activity in trade and manufactures and an advance in wages. So that we have, as The Chronicle aptly remarks, "very substantial gains to the factory, to the foundry, to the wage earner, and to the farmer, without an atom of help from silver."

THE SORE SPOT.

This is one of the parting statements of fact put on record by the Executive Committee of the late Committee of Seventy: "A bill to establish bi-partisan control of the Police Department, and which also contained other vicious features, became a law with the approval of the Mayor, notwithstanding the earnest opposition of your committee at every stage." The "minute" left upon the records of the committee itself speaks of this same bill as having left the Police Department "in a worse condition than before." These statements seemed to touch a sore spot upon the cuticle of some of the Mayor's party friends. They were objected to as "reflecting" on him.

But really such a bill did become a law, the Mayor did accept it for the city, and the committee did earnestly oppose it at every stage. As to its "vicious features," the bi-partisan provision itself and the provisions regarding civil service examinations were surely contrary to the principles insisted upon from first to last by the Committee of Seventy and all municipal reformers, and nobody has condemned them more heartily than the President of the present Police Board. If they are not vicious, what are they, regarded from a reform point of view? It is a good thing not to slur such matters over, but to put emphasis upon them and keep them in memory. Then will there be hope of future amendment.

There was a mild protest against saying that the department is in a worse condition than before, but that is simply true, so far as the law is concerned. An honest and efficient Board of Commissioners, like the present, will be able to administer it well in spite of the law. They will not let the bi-partisan division interfere with their efforts, because in city affairs they are not politicians and do not wish to let partisanship in or believe in doing so; and they will not abuse the power of controlling examinations for appointments to the service. But our only safeguard is in the character of these men. Let either Tammany or the Platt machine get hold of the power to appoint Commissioners and put in partisans of their kind, and the "features" of the law will develop their viciousness very speedily, and it will be found that the statement is perfectly true that "a law was actually passed which left that department in a worse condition than before."

It may not be worth while to insist upon the Mayor's responsibility in this matter too much or be too severe in "reflecting" upon him when there was such an unconscionable Legislature to deal with, but it is best not to blink facts, and to remember that, so far as legislative action is concerned, the reform of the Police Department is yet to be accomplished.

PROSPERITY AND REPUBLICAN TARIFF THEORIES.

The temper and the ingenuity of the newspaper organs of the Republican Party have been sorely tried by the revival of business, the increase of wages in the great industries, the activity of great manufacturing concerns, and all the other proofs of returning prosperity. Owing to their gloomy predictions and pessimistic assertions, their readers had been misled and were not ready for such a change. The journals themselves were greatly perplexed when they realized that they could no longer ignore the evidence of restored activity and confidence, and perceived that they were confronted not only by a condition, but also by their own false theories.

Their attempts to adapt themselves to the changed conditions which they could not overlook have been very amusing. For months they had been telling their readers that there could be no return of industrial activity or any increase of wages until the Republican Party should regain control of both the executive and the legislative branches of the National Government. The country would be forced to drag along in a depressed condition, they asserted, until it should be possible for the Republican Party to revise the tariff. It was the present tariff, their readers were assured, that prevented and would continue to prevent any revival of industry and trade, because its duties were too low, and domestic industries must continue to be paralyzed by the "flood" of imported goods which those low duties permitted to come in.

For some weeks after the proofs of a revival could be seen in notable voluntary increases of wages, renewed activity at producing plants, fresh confidence, and the upward movement in the value of securities, these Republican organs remained discreetly silent with respect to these manifestations, apparently hoping that the threatening cloud of prosperity would blow over. But at last they realized that they must make the best of it, for the proofs of revival were multiplied on every hand.

It became necessary for them to invent new theories which, while contradicting their old ones, would still leave a little partisan ground for them to stand on. And so, almost with one accord, on a certain day they admitted the presence of the revival, the increases of wages, and the other evidence of renewed and permanent activity, and solemnly announced that the change for the better was all due to a popular expectation that the Republican Party would elect a President in 1896.

This has been their explanation from that day. They admit that the present tariff, so depressing and paralyzing in its influence—a tariff which, they had said, made increases of wages and a revival of activity "impossible"—must stand for at least two years to come. Has the depressing effect of the low duties been suspended, and is it to be suspended for two years or more?

Not all of them are easy in mind, however, about their sharp and compulsory departure from their old policy and teachings. And the habit of attempting to show the paralyzing influence of the duties in the new tariff had become so deep seated that they have not wholly thrown it aside. For example, they continue to publish column after column of matter designed to mislead the thoughtless and uninformed by showing that imports are greater this year than they were last year, when our people were buying as little as possible either at home or abroad and foreign countries would not take our securities in exchange for goods. But not one of them can be induced to publish the official figures which prove that the imports under the new tariff have been less than the imports of two years ago under the higher duties of the sacred tariff of McKinley. Here are some of those figures for the ten months ending with April this year and in 1893:

IMPORTS COMPARED.

	Ten Months Ending with April, 1895.	Ten Months Ending with April, 1893.
Woolen goods	$29,748,535	$33,525,776
Iron and steel, including ore	19,538,915	28,830,026
Silk goods	26,987,155	33,295,120
Cotton goods	29,135,696	29,263,040
Glass and glassware	5,651,513	6,666,497
Earthen, stone, and china ware	7,409,999	7,791,764
Total	$118,471,833	$139,372,223
Excess in 1893		$20,900,390

Here we see that the imports under these six important schedules were less by 17½ per cent. for the ten months ending with April last (including the first eight months of the new tariff) than the imports under the same schedules during the corresponding ten months of the McKinley tariff, two years ago. What do our Republican friends say about the "floods" in 1893? The "flood" of imported woolens was larger by 12½ per cent., the "flood" of imported iron and steel was larger by 47 per cent., and the "flood" of silk goods was larger by 23 per cent. in those days, when the McKinley tariff was in force, than the imports have been under the "paralyzing" new tariff.

Some of our Republican contemporaries have been driven from this kind of partisan argument to a new theory, which is that the new tariff is very much like the McKinley tariff, after all. This discloses an interesting difference of opinion in the Republican ranks, and we shall leave the inventors of this theory to the tender mercies of Mr. McKinley and his immediate followers. Nearly all of the Republican journals are estopped for the present from ascribing the revival to Mr. Cleveland's purchase of gold, because they attacked and denounced that memorable transaction with much bitterness. The New-York Tribune a few days ago could see nothing in it except "the country running into debt abroad." But all of them may express warm approval of it by and by. They have turned as sharp a corner with respect to the tariff.

What we want to have them explain now, so far as the tariff is concerned, is how a tariff which was so depressing and paralyzing last Winter and up to about the middle of March that it precluded any revival of trade and industry then, or so long as it should remain in force, has so suddenly lost its depressing and paralyzing character, and by what mysterious power the depressing influence of the duties which are too low is to be suspended during the next two years.

WAGES AT TRENTON.

The manufacturers of sanitary pottery ware at Trenton have increased the wages of their workmen by an average of more than 20 per cent., the addition ranging from 10 per cent. on certain products to 40 per cent. on others.

By the McKinley tariff the duties on china, stoneware, and all kinds of pottery were slightly increased. The old ad valorem duties were retained, but the new duty on packings and coverings had the practical effect of increasing the protection by from 5 to 10 per cent.

Four months after the enactment of the McKinley tariff the employés of the manufacturers of sanitary pottery in Trenton went on strike against a reduction of their wages, a reduction of 22 per cent., as it was stated at the time. This was a long strike, and one which attracted much attention.

By the tariff now in force the duties were largely reduced—from 60 to 35 per cent., and from 55 to 30 per cent. Three weeks ago there was published and circulated by certain high-tariff agencies a statement designed to show that the manufacturers of pottery could only with great difficulty continue to make goods under the present duties.

The very considerable increase of wages to which we have referred was granted at the end of last week.

SERUM TREATMENT FOR CANCER.

Among the diseases for the cure of which it is hoped that treatment with an antitoxine serum will be effective are certain kinds of cancer. Interesting experiments designed to prove, if possible, the efficacy of such treatment have been made during the last eight months on both sides of the Atlantic. The substance injected has been either an antitoxine serum obtained from an animal infected with erysipelas, or the toxine itself of erysipelas. It was ascertained some years ago that the bacillus of erysipelas is hostile to the bacillus of the disease called anthrax, and also that the antitoxine serum of the erysipelas bacillus may be used effectively against that disease. It was also discovered at a later date that while certain kinds of cancer were favorably affected by erysipelas itself in the same patient, the progress of such cancers could be checked—and in some instances marked improvement could be caused—by injections of the toxines or the antitoxine serum of erysipelas bacilli.

The most interesting experiments in this field made in Europe have been those of Prof. Emmerich and Dr. Scholl, who published a few weeks ago the record of six cases—five of carcinoma of the breast and one of epithelioma of the face. The substance injected was an antitoxine serum of erysipelas obtained from inoculated sheep. In several of these cases the disease had appeared a second time, after an operation. The good effect was observed within two or three days. One patient appears to have been cured, temporarily at least. In other cases there was very marked improvement. The record does not prove that such cancers may be cured by the treatment, but it does indicate that the disease may be checked or that the condition of the patient may be improved, and that further experiment may yield conclusions and point to curative methods of great value.

The number of similar cases treated with erysipelas serum or toxines in this country has been much larger. In some cases the toxines of erysipelas and of the bacillus prodigiosus have been used, and in others an antitoxine serum procured from a horse made proof against erysipelas by repeated inoculations—the method pursued in obtaining the anti-diphtheritic serum. In some instances there has been no perceptible good effect; in others improvement is reported; and in some cases of epithelioma the patients appear to have been cured. Owing to the varying effects and for other reasons the record is by no means conclusive as to the efficacy of either serum or toxines, although the experiments may eventually lead to discoveries of much value. The matter has for some time been the subject of inquiry made by a competent committee, whose report will show clearly how much has been accomplished.

A social problem of some interest is suggested by a letter in one of the London papers whose author endeavors to answer an article in which an American millionaire was criticised for building an enormously expensive residence. "The real object of civilization," says the letter writer, "is the encouragement of talent. A man who spends $500,000 in building a hundred ordinary suburban villas gives house room to a hundred families, but he only gives employment to ordinary people, at ordinary labor, for ordinary bread and butter. Another man, who spends the same amount on a single house, gives congenial work to scores of talented brothers, cousins, and uncles of the humdrum tollers." There is certainly something in this singular and curious argument. That the something is what its originator imagines is more than doubtful.

A feature of the Ministerial change in England that should not be allowed to pass unnoticed is the official recognition that has been given to the bicycle during this most important crisis. Lord Salisbury's private secretary, who is no doubt a dignified and important personage, went flying along the road from Hatfield House to the Carlton Club on a wheel, carrying messages from his chief to Mr. Balfour. He is said to have made good time, and it has occurred to nobody to find fault with him for using on this grave errand a means of conveyance which, not long ago, was regarded as a toy for children and very young men. Henceforth, surely, the bicycle has a right to take itself with the utmost seriousness. To have played a part in the change of England's Government, and particularly in the advent of a Conservative Cabinet to power, is to have received the ultimate acceptance.

Mr. Slater, the Norwich millionaire, has just had an unpleasant experience with the customs authorities at Manila. He visited that port, the capital of the Philippines, in his steam yacht Eleanor, and he had no sooner arrived than a series of extortions and annoyances began which soon forced him to fly, not for his life, exactly, but certainly for his purse. Manila is a place where Spanish rule has been carried to its utmost logical development, and as a consequence the harbor is one that ship Captains will never enter if they can possibly help it. Mr. Slater took the very proper course of unceremoniously setting ashore two Inspectors that had been quartered on his yacht, and then steamed out to sea, in defiance of divers officials, who had hoped to treat him as a gold mine, to be worked with persistent vigor. Of course, he can never go back there again, but this is no great loss, as there is little to see at Manila—unless one wishes to study the effects of unmitigated priestcraft on a helpless people and the workings of what is, probably, the absolutely worst illustration of "government" in the world.

FORECLOSURE ON OMAHA WATER WORKS

The Trustees for the Bondholders Secure a Decision in Their Favor.

OMAHA, Neb., June 24.—Judge Dundy, in the Federal court to-day, handed down his decision in the water-works case, granting the decree of foreclosure, as prayed for.

The petition was presented by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, trustee for the holders of the American Water Works Company, which owns the Omaha water plant. The trust deeds or mortgages were given in July, 1887, and January, 1889, to secure $4,000,000 of bonds issued on the Omaha plant, the latter deed covering the Florence portion.

Default had been made in January 1892, in paying interest on $3,000,000 of the bonds, and foreclosure was asked on these and that the present receivers, Messrs. Herbower and Hunt, be reappointed finally for the Trustees of the bondholders. The petition in foreclosure asked that the bonds be declared a first lien, and the property sold under foreclosure. Resisting the foreclosure, Clarence H. Venner and other holders of the $5,000,000 stock, alleged that the bonds were invalid and issued without proper transfer of property.

The decision of Judge Dundy holds, in effect, that the bonds are good. The bonds are held by German and Scotch investors largely. The $400,000 bonds not involved in the litigation were issued to underlie the Omaha City Water Company bonds, and interest has been paid on them.

AT THE THEATRES

"Gasperona" at Terrace Garden.

"Gasperona," the charming operetta by Millocker, was presented in admirable style at Terrace Garden last evening by the Conreid-Ferenczy company. The sparkling music of this clever work has seldom been better rendered in this city, the three acts being sung with considerable dash and spirit. Fraulein Wilhelma repeated her success in "The Merry Heirs," in her character of Carlotta. Ferdinand Shultz, in the role of Benozzo, displayed much taste and skill. He sang with vigor, and fairly good impression. Emil Sonderman did very well as Babolena, and won deserved credit for his eccentric comedy work. Others in the cast were well up in their several rôles. The audience, while not extra large, was very enthusiastic, and applause and encores were frequent. "Nanon" will succeed "Gasperona" Thursday evening.

Notes of the Stage.

—Eden Musée.—The changes that have been made in the interior of the Eden Musée in the line of palm decorations and the introduction of electrical cooling apparatus make that popular resort practically a roof garden. The afternoon and evening concerts by the Gypsy orchestra are proving successful, and lovers of music cannot fail to enjoy the programmes rendered. The music this week consists of selections from the German and Italian operas, a list of the latest popular airs, and several selections of Gypsy music, quaint and weird, composed by the leader, Danko Gabor. The artists of the Musée are working night and day on the new figures, which will be placed on exhibition next week.

—Proctor's Theatre.—A very strong vaudeville bill is being presented at Proctor's Theatre this week, and one that was vigorously applauded by the audiences yesterday. Sampson, the strong man, shows some wonderful feats of muscular power, and Daisy Mayer is back with her band of pickaninnies, while Lenore continues her graceful sun and moon dances. Nellie Waters is singing some very pretty Irish ditties and negro melodies, and Pearl Andrews gives some very exact imitations of celebrated actors and singers. The entire bill is strong and full of entertainment, and must be seen to be appreciated. The performance is continuous, lasting from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

—Koster & Bial's.—The new stars at Koster & Bial's roof garden this week are Fialkowski, the animal imitator; Prince Kohin, a Japanese juggler; the Merrillees sisters, comediennes and dancers, and Lillie Larkelle, a burlesque artist. All were heartily welcomed last night, and all become popular favorites from the start. Among the others who appeared in the long and entertaining programme were the Egger-Riecer troupe of Tyrolean singers and dancers, M. Ganivet, the funny Frenchman; Conroy and Fox, J. W. Ransome, Marion, Hayes, and Marion, and Dr. Leo Summer's Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—The seven Elliotts appeared at the Madison Square Roof Garden last night, and proved a very popular feature of the show. They play on a great variety of musical instruments, and were encored as long as they would respond to the calls for repetitions. In addition to these, a very entertaining vaudeville performance was given by a large staff of artists, including Nina Martino and Margaret Frazer of the "A Gaiety Girl" Company; the Don sisters, Press Eldridge, Ida Howell, Burt Haverly, Cragg and Warren, and Gertrude Rutledge, in a burlesque of "Trilby."

—The Casino Roof.—A new policy was introduced at the Casino Roof Garden last night—of keeping the performance going until 1 o'clock in the morning—and it seemed to meet the approval of a large audience, which remained until the last note was played by the Hungarian orchestra. Among the leading vaudeville artists who appeared were Lottie Gilson, Alice Raymond, Gilbert and Page, Marie Laurens, O'Neil and Sutherland, Ethel Irene Stewart, Belle Black, Ida Russell, Burt Grant, Matthews and Bulger, Alonzo Hatch, and the Leigh sisters in their Trilby dance.

—Keith's Union Square Theatre.—Charles J. Ross and Mabel Fenton were the leading stars at the Union Square yesterday, appearing in their clever travesties of "Virginius" and "Fédora." They made a good impression on the large audiences. Miss Freddies Huke and T. Wilmot Eckert and Emma Berg also made their first appearance in vaudeville, and proved very successful. Lewis Dockstader presented some new funny sketches, and a long list of popular artists maintained the reputation of the theatre as a first-class vaudeville house.

Forty Miles of Magnolias.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Passengers on the South Jersey Railroad to and from Cape May are treated to a unique and delightful regalement of the senses of sight and smell. For a distance of nearly forty miles, extending from Folsom to Cape May Court House, the trains run through an almost continuous plantation of magnolias, now at the height of their bloom. On each side of the tracks they stretch away, the intense green of the leaves made more brilliant by the myriad white blossoms, suggesting a sea of foliage and flowers, while their delicious perfume fills the cars.

A Drawing Card.

From The Chicago Record.

"How in the world do you expect to get guests enough at your Summer resort hotel."

"That's all right," said the landlord, briskly. "You wait till you've seen my advertisement announcing that half the hotel is reserved for the use of bachelor guests."

OUR FINE FLEET AT KIEL

Kaiser Agreeably Impressed by His Visit to the New-York.

ADMIRAL KIRKLAND'S IMPERIAL GIFT

German Ambassador Formally Expresses Gratification to American Government—French Denial of Incivility.

HAMBURG, June 24.—Emperor William, wearing the uniform of a German Admiral, yesterday afternoon visited the warship New-York, the flagship of the American squadron at Kiel. He was accompanied by Admiral Knorr, Chief of the Baltic Sea (Kiel) Naval Station.

As his Majesty boarded the vessel at 1:15 o'clock the crew manned the rails and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At the same time the German imperial standard was broken out at the mainmast-head. Admiral Kirkland and all the officers of the ship received the Emperor on the quarter deck.

All the officers were presented. His Majesty inspected the ship thoroughly, but was particularly interested in the revolving turrets, gun mechanism, torpedo tubes, and the officers' and men's quarters.

He commented favorably upon all he saw, and showed technical knowledge. He also showed some familiarity with the design of the New-York. After the inspection refreshments were served in the cabin.

The Emperor presented to Admiral Kirkland an exquisite gold snuff-box studded with diamonds, the gems forming a frame to a portrait in enamel of his Majesty. The Emperor left the ship at 2:30 o'clock, all the American crews manning their rails and firing a 21-gun salute as he departed.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, said in the course of an interview with a representative of The United Press to-day, in regard to the Kiel celebration:

"I had not expected to attend the festivities, but I am glad that I came from Italy in response to Secretary Herbert's desire and invitation. I shall never see such a sight again.

"I have heard upon all sides that the American ships made the best impression, so far as the appearance of the ships is concerned. The consensus of opinion is that the New-York is the best of her class, having a heavier armament and being faster and more economical in the consumption of coal.

"In the opinion of German experts she outclassed the British cruiser Blenheim and her sister ship, the Blake. Everybody declared, however, that the San Francisco was the most elaborately furnished and best-decorated ship of her class, though the Columbia was perhaps the most admired. But no other vessel of her class was present. I went on board the Italian battleship Sardegna.

"She is a wonderful ship and probably the most powerful vessel in the world. The foreign officers were very polite and assumed to show everybody their ships, but the Americans displayed a degree of openness in showing everything which none of the others equalled."

Gen. Tracy said he intended to go to the North Cape very soon and later to continue his tour of Europe. He hardly thought that foreign Governments would order any warships built in the United States, as they were all making their own ships now.

Emperor William had an extended talk with Admiral Kirkland at the Kiel banquet, highly complimenting the American ships and making inquiries about them generally.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Secretary Herbert early this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Kirkland, dated at Kiel yesterday:

"The German Emperor visited the New-York to-day. Complimented squadron, and the New-York particularly, on appearance of fireworks and illumination. Thanks to President for assigning fine naval specimens. He will visit the New-York again for more thorough inspection."

The German Ambassador, Baron Max Guido von Thielman, accompanied by Baron Ketteler, Secretary of the Embassy, called upon Secretary Herbert to-day to express formally the Emperor's gratification with the splendid American representation at the canal fêtes.

Naval officers think the Emperor, in expressing his desire to make a second visit to the white squadron, has conferred distinction upon our warships, as he has visited no others more than once, and some of them not at all.

There is some disappointment, however, that his attention has not been directed to the Columbia, which is incomparably the finest example of American design that has ever visited European waters, being, with the exception of the sister ship, the Minneapolis, the fastest and highest type of cruiser afloat in the world to-day.

LONDON, June 24.—The French Embassy here has caused the publication of a communication in the Dresden Nachrichten, in which occurs the following:

"The official news agency as well as private correspondents has published a statements in the German press, in which it is declared that the reticence and exclusiveness of the French officers at Kiel bordered upon incivility.

"These statements in no wise correspond with the facts. The French officers were never lacking in courtesy and civility, and the crews of the French vessels were not allowed to go on shore in order that possible friction might be prevented."

KAISER WILHELM AT DINNER.

Germany's Navy Ideas Formed and Learned from Britain's.

KIEL, June 24.—Emperor William, wearing the uniform of a British Admiral, was the principal guest at a dinner given this evening on the warship Royal Sovereign, the flagship of the British squadron that participated in the fêtes there in connection with the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm I. Canal.

Prince Henry of Prussia, the Emperor's brother, and several German Admirals were also guests of the British Admiral. The Emperor responded to the toast to his health offered by Admiral Kerr. Among other things he said:

"Since the German Navy began to exist we have always tried to form our ideas and to learn from the British."

The speech was a short one and consisted mainly of platitudes.

MACEDONIA'S FIERY REVOLUTION

Bands of Bulgarians Cross the Frontier and Ministers Hesitate.

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch from Sofia to The Pall Mall Gazette says the Macedonian revolt is spreading rapidly between Vranja and Egri-Palanca.

Since June 19 there has been constant fighting around Palanca, during which the rebels destroyed the railway communications with the Varder Valley. Two bands of Bulgarians have crossed the frontier into Macedonia.

The Cabinet, cowed by the warlike feeling of the populace, is undecided how to act. The Ministers are threatened with assassination if they intervene to check the revolutionary movement.

BARK BRODRENE ABANDONED.

The Captain, His Wife, and Four of the Crew Were Drowned.

LONDON, June 24.—The Norwegian bark Brodrene, Capt. Larsen, from Barry April 29 for St. John's P. R., was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition.

The Captain, his wife, and four of the crew were drowned. The remainder of the crew were landed at Barbados.

NICARAGUA BOARD OF ENGINEERS

The Montgomery Is to Meet Them at Their Return from Colon.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Major William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Chairman of the Nicaraguan Canal Board, reports to Mr. Uhl, Assistant Secretary of State, that the board returned June 1 to Rivas, Nicaragua, after completing the inspection of the western division of the canal, from Brito to Lake Nicaragua.

At the date of the report—June 2—the board was preparing for the inspection of the eastern division, purposing to leave Rivas by the steamer of June 5, taking to the woods, and proceeding on foot along the route of the canal.

The members of the board have requested to be landed at Mobile. They have been treated with the greatest courtesy by the President of Nicaragua and Government officials, and their health has been excellent.

Secretary Olney has received a telegraphic dispatch saying that they had reached Greytown June 20, and would start for Colon June 25. The Montgomery has gone to Greytown to get them.

MEMORIAL OF CARNOT'S DEATH.

Official Ceremony at the Pantheon and Mass at the Madeleine.

PARIS, June 24.—Official recognition of the anniversary of the death of President Carnot took place in the Pantheon this morning.

At 10 o'clock President Faure, with the Ministers and civil military officials, visited the crypt and placed wreaths upon the tomb of the martyred President.

Memorial religious services were held in the Church of the Madeleine.

Mme. Carnot, her three sons, and her mother were present at the services in the Madeleine.

A dense crowd was unable to obtain admission, the edifice being already filled.

The façade of the building was veiled with black drapery. The foreign diplomats and the naval, military, political, and art notables were present.

The interior of the church was profusely draped in mourning emblems. Gounod's Requiem Mass was performed by the noted choir of the Madeleine, and the religious services were conducted by Abbé Hertzog. After the ceremonies President Faure stood at the top of the nave. The congregation passed by and shook his hand.

Throughout the country flags were lowered to half mast. Requiem masses were celebrated in a large number of the cities and towns of the republic. Mme. Carnot received a number of addresses of condolence.

Ex-President Casimir-Perier visited the Pantheon, but, as he had no special admission card, he was obliged to take his place in the crowd until he was recognized by a Commissary of police. He was then led to the reserve entrance and admitted. He was conspicuous at the Madeleine ceremony, wearing the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

CHILE'S IRREPARABLE LOSS.

Archives Burned in the Building Occupied by the Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mr. Edward H. Strobel, United States Minister to Chile, gives to the State Department details of the destruction by fire of the building occupied by the Chilean Congress, at Santiago, May 18, previously reported briefly in United Press dispatches by cable.

The edifice, regarded as the finest in the country, was almost entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000 United States gold, not taking into account the destruction of the archives, which can never be replaced.

Mr. Strobel says that while there are rumors that the fire was the work of incendiaries, the accidental theory seems more probable to him. The Government immediately called for plans for a new building.

NEGBAUR'S RELATIVES WANTED.

A Naturalized American Found Dead in Bed at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Minister Strobel, at Santiago, Chile, has reported to the State Department that Julius Negbaur, a naturalized American citizen of New-York City, was found dead in his bed in Santiago.

He had only $23 on his person, and as no relative appeared, Mr. Strobel leased a niche in a cemetery, in which the remains were temporarily deposited.

Papers found upon the dead man show that he was naturalized in the New-York Court of Common Pleas March 6, 1866, and resided in New-York from that time until 1890.

The State Department would like to hear from any of Negbaur's relatives.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE EFFORTS.

Polyglot Petition May Not Be Admissible to Parliament.

LONDON, June 24.—Mrs. C. H. Hoffman, Mrs. H. M. Barker, Mrs. R. B. Chambers, Mother Stewart, Miss Jennie Stewart, and Dr. Docking, American delegates to the recent World's Women's Christian Temperance Convention, started from London for Grundelwald to-day, to attend the temperance meeting there. A large number of friends gathered at the Charing Cross Station to bid them farewell.

Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances E. Willard have interviewed several Government officials about presenting the polyglot petition. They met with rebuffs, owing to the Ministerial crisis. It is doubtful if Parliament can accept a petition signed by aliens.

HUSSARS PUNISHED IN AUSTRIA.

Ten Men of Twenty-six Murderers Selected for Death by Lot.

PRZEMYSL, Austrian Galicia, June 24.—A court-martial sitting here convicted twenty-six Hussars of the murder of a Quartermaster and three non-commissioned officers.

Ten of the convicted men were selected by lot and sentenced to death. They were shot to-day. The other sixteen were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Crispi Makes No Reply to Charges.

ROME, June 24.—In reply to Radical speeches made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day raising the question of Signor Cavallotti's accusations against the Prime Minister, Signor Crispi said he declined to either rebut or explain the charges. The attitude of the Prime Minister was cheered by the Government majority.

Serious Condition of Czarowitch.

BERLIN, June 24.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, via Eydtkuhnen, Prussia, on the Russian frontier, says that Prof. Leyden and Dr. Nothnagel report unfavorably upon the state of health of the Czarowitch. They believe his recovery is very doubtful, and declare that he is in no condition to risk the sea voyage which it was suggested might benefit him.

Russia's New Minister of War.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—The recovery of Gen. Vannovski, Minister of War, appearing improbable, Lieut. Gen. Kouropatkine, Governor of the Transcaspian Territory, has been named as his successor.

A Maharajah's Murder and Suicide.

LONDON, June 24.—The Maharajah of Patna, a native State of the Central Provinces of India, a few days ago shot his wife, killing her instantly, and then committed suicide by firing a bullet into his head.

Ten Drowned in Lake Maggiore.

ROME, June 24.—An excursion boat on Lake Maggiore was struck by a squall and capsized yesterday, and ten of its occupants were drowned.

Nine Persons Drowned in the Spree.

BERLIN, June 24.—A small boat containing a party of excursionists was run down by the steamer Stern on the Spree last evening and nine of the occupants were drowned.

English Officers Killed at Onyoro.

ZANZIBAR, June 24.—Mail advices received at Mombassa state that three English officers have been killed by the natives at Onyoro.

China's Sanction of Loan Denied Again.

LONDON, June 24.—The Daily News will to-morrow print a St. Petersburg dispatch saying it is reported that China has refused to sanction the Russian loan.

France Gets Two Towns from China.

PEKIN, June 24.—By a customs treaty in respect of Tonquin, China has ceded to France the towns of Meng and Wuto.

Training Ship Saratoga at Fayal.

LONDON, June 24.—The United States training ship Saratoga, which sailed from Philadelphia June 7, has arrived at Fayal.

FILIBUSTERS AND OUR CRUISERS

Atlanta and Raleigh Guarding Against Cuban Insurgents—Exaggerations of Agitators—Rebels Killed.

HAVANA, June 24.—Captain General Campos arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning from the south side of the island.

The rebel leader Borrero has been killed in an engagement at Alta Gracia, in the Remedios district.

A detachment of Government troops met or the San José sugar estate, situated in the Province of Santa Clara, an insurgent band led by ex-Major Casallas, who recently deserted to the rebels, with many of the men he commanded in a volunteer regiment.

In the fighting that followed Casallas and two other rebels were killed and seventeen were wounded. The Government loss was two killed and thirteen wounded. It is believed that this band will break up, now that its leader is dead.

A dispatch from Cienfuegos reports that the rebel band commanded by Pino has been captured by Government troops.

KEY WEST, June 24.—The air is full of rumors of Cuban filibustering expeditions here. The Federal authorities are anxious and on the alert.

The cruiser Raleigh left here to-day to investigate the rumor of the fitting out of an expedition of Cubans in the vicinity of Tampa Bay.

A Cuban patriot who fought in the former revolution, and who is very prominent in Cuban affairs, is said to be managing this expedition. There is considerable speculation as to whether the Cuban volunteers here, said to number eighty or ninety, will be taken from here by the Tampa expedition or not.

It is supposed that these men will be conveyed to some of the islands at which the vessel will touch, as happened with the men who left here with Sanchez's expedition.

These Cuban volunteers say openly that they are going to Cuba. Señor Carlos Cespedes said, in his speech here, that his father spilled his blood for Cuba, and that within a month he would be with his compatriots in the field. He said it was the duty of all young Cubans to follow his example.

The cutter McLane will remain at Key West during the absence of the Raleigh.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The cruiser Atlanta is under orders to leave New-York Harbor to-morrow to enforce the neutrality laws in Cuban waters. She will first stop at Port au Prince, Haiti. When she leaves there, her movements are apt to be somewhat perplexing to filibustering expeditions menacing the south coast of Cuba.

After cruising as long as her coal will last, the Atlanta will go into Santiago de Cuba, and lie there until her bunkers are replenished, in readiness to go out and give chase to any expedition that may be reported.

This new duty of the Atlanta, together with that of the Raleigh along the Gulf coast of the United States, indicates the determination of the Administration to give Spain no opportunity of accusing this Government of negligence. While it is believed in official circles that the reports alleging violations of neutrality have been exaggerated, other American warships will be sent to the Gulf of Mexico if it should be demonstrated that the Atlanta and the Raleigh are unequal to the task assigned to them.

The cruiser Montgomery, which recently went to Colon, and, after spending a week there, has now returned to Greytown, had orders to keep a sharp lookout for incompatriotic movements in Central America in which Americans might be involved.

Several expeditions from Costa Rica and other Central American points are known to have left for Cuba, and at least one of them has landed on the island. As far as shown, the United States was not concerned in them; but the Montgomery will continue to be vigilant until she returns to Mobile early in July.

The Spanish Minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, to-day expressed his surprise that the American newspapers continue to print so many sensational and unfounded rumors respecting the situation in Cuba.

"It is always safe," he said, "to discount sensational dispatches from Tampa or Key West or Nassau. The representatives of the United Press and the Associated Press leading journals at Havana are generally aware of all that is happening, and it is not likely that information would become public along the Florida coast which could not be learned in advance at Havana.

"There is not a day that I am not compelled to stamp as untrue dispatches from these places. The latest is the report this morning that Miguel Campos, the son of Gen. Martinez Campos, was killed in battle. Miguel Campos is his father's private secretary, and his death would be known immediately by the authorities at Havana and Madrid, and through them the fact would be communicated to me. As I have not been so informed, it is safe to assume that it is a canard."

The President's recent proclamation of neutrality is apparently producing good results, so far as the Cuban sympathizers in this country are concerned.

Rumors of fresh filibustering expeditions reach Washington continually, but those in authority say that these rumors are usually incorrect, and that the issuance of the proclamation has had a depressing influence upon the friends of the rebels in the United States.

MRS. MARTI ARRIVES FROM CUBA

Was Not Molested by Spanish Authorities in Havana.

Mrs. José Marti, the widow of the Cuban leader who is reported to have been killed by the Spaniards, was a passenger by the Ward Line steamship City of Washington, which arrived from Havana yesterday. She was accompanied by José Marti, her sixteen-year-old son. They went at once to 236 West Thirty-ninth Street, the home of Enrique Trufillo, publisher of El Porvenir.

To a reporter for The New-York Times Mr. Trufillo explained that his guest was in need of rest after the fatigue of her journey, and had declined to see newspaper men.

"She has as yet," he added, "no plans for the future. She has made no definite arrangements even for the next few days. She needs rest and quiet. Her health is good, but she is distressed, as is only natural."

Mr. Trufillo said that while Mrs. Marti was a native of Cuba and the wife of a well-known insurrectionist, she had not been subjected to surveillance, nor in any way molested by the Spanish authorities in Havana, where she had made her home.

A MURDERER IN YORKSHIRE.

Robert Hudson Kills His Wife and Child that He May Remarry.

LONDON, June 24.—A Coroner's jury has returned a verdict of willful murder against Robert Hudson, who was recently arrested for murdering his wife and child.

Hudson took lodgings in a remote and secluded place in Yorkshire. After murdering his wife and child, he buried the bodies in a moor, where they were subsequently found.

Hudson's arrest followed, and it was learned that he had run through his own and his wife's little fortune, and was desirous of getting rid of his wife and child, in order to be free to marry again. He had been advertising under the name of Hunter for another wife.

Norway's Conditions to Sweden.

LONDON, June 24.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Christiania saying that it is stated that the Storthing Committee on Consular Expenses and Foreign Affairs Estimates has agreed to the grants on condition that the appointments in both services shall be made in accordance with the Constitution.

Memorial in Defense of Gold.

LONDON, June 24.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that a gold defence memorial signed by leading members of the Stock Exchanges at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin, has been forwarded to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Death of Prof. William C. Williamson.

LONDON, June 24.—Prof. William C. Williamson, LL. D., F. R. S., the well-known biologist and geologist, died at Clapham yesterday in his seventy-ninth year. He was a member of many learned societies.

Death of Mgr. Francois Lagrange.

PARIS, June 24.—Mgr. François Lagrange, prelate and ecclesiastical writer, died at Chartres yesterday. He was born at Dunle-Roi in 1827.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
The extremely low prices for such excellent values, makes this the leading establishment in the city. Warerooms, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

IN EDITOR DANA'S FAVOR

Need Not Go to Washington on the Noyes Indictment.

A LONG OPINION BY JUDGE BROWN

Committing Magistrate Should Have Procured Original Evidence and the Case Not One Provided for in Removals.

Charles A. Dana, editor of The New-York Sun, need pay no attention to the indictment for criminal libel found against him in Washington, D. C., on complaint of Frank B. Noyes, a Director of the Chicago Associated Press. Judge Addison Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday, set aside the action of Commissioner Shields, who held Mr. Dana for removal to the national capital, there to stand trial.

The Court holds that Mr. Dana was improperly held, and orders his immediate discharge from custody.

Judge Brown, in rendering the decision, writes a very lengthy and exhaustive opinion, finding in favor of Mr. Dana on all points. The opinion goes thoroughly into the subject of removals, and will rank as one of the most important legal documents ever penned, as it is the first to review the question in all its bearings.

The Sun, in its issue of Feb. 22, 1895, published an editorial entitled "The Work of Rascals," to which Mr. Noyes, who lives in Washington, took exception. He laid the matter before the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, and that body on March 7 returned an indictment, charging Mr. Dana and William M. Laffan, publisher of The Sun with criminal libel.

The matter came before Judge Brown on an application for an order directing Mr. Dana's removal, and the Judge in denying the application says, among other things:

The indictment carges that the alleged libel was published both in New-York and in Washington. But the facts stated in the indictment or the slight evidence taken before the Commissioner are sufficient to show that whatever Mr. Dana had to do with the publication of The Sun of Feb. 22, containing the alleged libelous matter, was done in New-York. Upon this ground it is contended by his counsel that he cannot be removed to Washington for trial, under provisions of the United States Constitution, which requires the trial of offenders to be held in the State and district where the offense shall have been committed.

The law of libel, however, authorizes an indictment where the libelous matter has been circulated through the defendant's instrumentality or procurement, and the common law authorities justify the contention of the prosecution, that if the accused within one jurisdiction has set agencies in motion for the purpose of procuring the circulation of the libelous matter in another jurisdiction, the offense is committed by him in the latter jurisdiction, though he was not physically present there.

Whether the requirement of the Constitution that the trial shall be had where the offense is committed is to be construed according to the technical common law rule existing at the time the Constitution was adopted, or in the more popular sense of the word "committed," and with reference only to the place where the defendant's own acts were done, is a mooted question which I do not find it necessary to decide.

Continuing along this line, and after quoting numerous authorities, Judge Brown says:

If the circulation of the alleged libel in a foreign jurisdiction arises only through the independent acts of others, without any active privity or intentional procurement of the defendant, no doubt can arise; as, for instance, in the case of a sale by the publishers of papers at the principal place of publication to a newsdealer in the ordinary course of trade, by whom the papers are forwarded to other jurisdictions in the ordinary course of his business. In such a case the remarks of Judge Cooley would certainly be pertinent.

"The actual offense, if any," he says, "was committed in New-York. But a technical publication also took place in Wishington by the sale of papers there. * * * It would be a singular result of a revolution where one of the grievances complained of was the assertion of a right to send parties abroad for trial, if it should be found that an editor may be seized anywhere in the Union and transported by a Federal officer to every Territory into which his paper may find its way, to be tried in each in succession for offenses which consisted in a single act, not actually committed in any of them."

The opinion after this quotation then holds that, without going into further questions, the application for Mr. Dana's removal should be denied on two grounds, namely:

First—Because of the insufficiency of this indictment as a basis for removal proceedings under the practice required by Section 1,014 of the Revised Statutes; and,

Second—Because the offense charged, resting wholly on the common law of Maryland, continued in force there by the acts of Congress does not belong to the class of offenses against the United States," contemplated by Section 33 of the judiciary act or by Section 1,014 of the Revised Statutes, upon which this application is based.

Taking up the first ground, the Judge says:

The commitment was made and removal is asked upon no evidence of criminality or of probable cause, except a copy of the indictment found in the District of Columbia. Its reception as evidence of criminality was objected to. The objection was overruled, and the finding of the indictment was treated as so far conclusive on the question of probable cause as to leave nothing for the Commissioner, as a committing magistrate, to determine, except the identity of the defendant. Evidence offered by the defendant to disprove probable cause was accordingly rejected. On the question of criminality, no witnesses were called for the prosecution, and none was allowed for the defendant. It is claimed by the prosecution that the long practice of this district warrants that course. No reported decision of my predecessors on this point, has been cited, and I know of none; nor has the point been before presented to me for my decision. As applications for removals upon indictments found in other districts are becoming frequent, correct practice in regard to them is so important that I am constrained to give it careful attention.

The Judge then goes extensively into precedents, to show that the mere finding of an indictment by a Grand Jury in another jurisdiction is not in itself sufficient reason for granting the application for a defendant's removal. Commenting on these precedents, the Court says:

According to them, an indictment in another district, though admissible as prima facie evidence, is not conclusive, and cannot shut out evidence for the defendant to show that no offense was committed by him within the district to which removal is sought.

There is no express provision, either by Congress of by the law of this State, as to the reception or effect of an indictment found in another State or district, as evidenced before a committing magistrate, though in California a State statute is said to make such an indictment legal.

In New-York such a question in the State practice never arises, because after indictment found in one county the offender, if in another county, is removed by bench warrant, and not by proceedings before a committing magistrate. In proceedings under Section 1,014 in this State, therefore, a certified copy of a foreign indictment must stand upon the general rules applicable to preliminary examinations, and by these rules it is at best but secondary evidence of the acts constituting the offense, and hence in no way conclusive.

The conclusion of the Commissioner that Mr. Dana committed the acts alleged, simply because the Washington Grand Jury indicted him, is not upheld by Judge Brown, who says:

The judgment of a foreign Grand Jury is not to be a substitute for his, (the committing magistrate's,) own. If the narrative of facts contained in the indictment is clear, consistent, and unambiguous in showing the commission of the offense charged, I think it may be regarded as equivalent to a deposition of the facts ascertained by the Grand Jury upon the sworn examination of witnesses, whose names are indorsed on it, and as such sufficient evidence for the issue of this warrant of arrest, under Section 1,014, when other evidence of the facts is not conveniently attainable; and hence it is also sufficient for commitment if examination is waived, or when the averments of the indictments are not contradicted.

But indictments are often of quite a different character. An indictment is not, in fact, prepared or designed as an affidavit or a deposition. It is, in reality, a charge, an accusation, a pleading, designed to put the defendant on trial. Though presumed to embody the material facts proved before the Grand Jury, it is not necessarily confined to those facts. It is drawn up by the District Attorney as a legal accusation. It is not formally verified. The matters stated in it are not necessarily stated as they were proved before the Grand Jury. They may be pleaded according to their legal effect, i. e., as the District Attorney may understand their legal effect. Legal inferences are often stated as facts—facts and law indistinguishably blended—and in the use of different counts for the same actual offense, although by a legal fiction the different counts are supposed to relate to different offenses, the law tolerates such inconsistencies and even contradictions in indictments as in a deposition would constitute perjury. An indictment that appears on its face to be of this character cannot be deemed or treated as equivalent to a deposition or an affidavit of facts, because it plainly is not designed to be so treated, and its form and contents forbid it to be so regarded. It must be judged by its statements altogether, and if taken as a whole it is contradictory on material points, it becomes worthless as an affidavit of facts, however perfect as a pleading; and such an indictment is, therefore, insufficient as a foundation for removal proceedings.

The indictment found against Mr. Dana, the Judge concludes is of this general, vague and inconclusive character, and should not have been accepted as evidence by the Commissioner. The Judge also says:

The main question involved make it most material to know what acts of each defendant were committed here, and what, if any, in Washington. There is no definiteness or certainty in the essential statements in this regard, as respects Mr. Dana. He denies that any acts of his were done in Washington. The first count alleges that Mr. Dana wrote the libel in New-York; the second and third counts allege, on the contrary, that Dana and Laffan wrote, or caused it to be written, in Washington. The indictment in the first count alleges a circulation and publication of the libel in Washington, and also alleges a prior publication of the same libel in New-York. It does not distinctly allege any direct agency of Mr. Dana in the circulation in Washington. The avertment of publication there by Mr. Dana is evidently a legal conclusion only. It states that Mr. Dana was the editor of the paper; but that Mr. Laffan was the manager and that Laffan had charge and superintendence of its publication and sale; that Laffan, as manager, sold and caused it to be sold in New-York and other places, including Washington; that 300 copies were regularly sold by Laffan for circulation in Washington, and were sent there; but in what place and to whom Laffan sold them, and by whom the 300 copies were sent to Washington, are not definitely stated. The indictment in the same count afterward alleges that Mr. Dana and Mr. Laffan sent and caused to be sent to Washington 300 copies for circulation there.

All the averments as respects Mr. Dana's agency in the circulation of the paper in Washington are uncertain and in part contradictory. Its averments might all be true, in the alternative and conjoined way in which they are stated, though the simple fact was that the 300 copies were sold in New-York in the usual course of trade to a newsdealer here, who was accustomed to dispose of them in Washington, and sent them there on his own account, in the usual course of business. Such an indictment cannot be treated as equivalent to a complaint on oath; or if so treated it would discredit itself by its inconsistencies and contradictions. A magistrate could not properly act upon an affidavit of that character, and hence it cannot serve as the necessary legal basis for a proceeding under Section 1,014.

Everything submitted to the Commissioner was alleged on information and belief, and the court says this should not have been accepted when there were opportunities for getting proof so close at hand. Judge Brown declares:

It is, moreover, the duty of a committing magistrate, as above observed, to scrutinize closely a complaint founded on information only, and to require the production of such original evidence as is near at hand and easily procurable in support of such a complaint. Here the District Attorney's office of The Sun was but a few hundred feet distant, and original evidence as to the alleged libel and other important averments were easily procurable. The alleged libel consists of a few lines only, extracted from an alleged editorial article in The Sun of Feb. 22, 1895. But the article itself was not produced, nor the paper in which it appeared; nor are either of them before me; but if produced, they might have turned out to be only fair comments on the result of a judicial investigation. Other original evidence upon material facts was equally easy of production, but was not sought. Under such circumstances, to permit an investigation before a Grand Jury in a distant place, and such uncertain results of that investigation as are exhibited in this indictment, without the production of any original evidence easily available concerning facts occurring close at hand, to stand as a substitute for an investigation by a committing magistrate on the spot, and as a substitute for the magistrate's judgment on the facts that in such a proceeding should be ordinarily procured, would be to sustain the very practice which Section 1,014 was designed to prevent, in requiring the investigation to be conducted according to the usages of the State where the proceeding is had.

Judge Brown then takes up his second ground for refusing the application for removal, that the act alleged to have been committed does not belong to the class for which the process may be ordered under the United States statutes. After arguing profoundly on this point he quotes the report of a Senate judiciary committee, composed of Senators Edmunds, Conkling, Frellinghuysen, Wright, Thurman, and Stevenson. These eminent jurists, appointed to investigate the scope of the Judiciary act of 1874, under which Mr. Dana's removal was sought, concluded their report as follows:

"The result is that the act of June 22, 1874, is not, in our opinion, obnoxious to any criticism, and, in respect of the crime of libel, confers no power either to bring a person charged with it into the District of Columbia or to send him out of it."

In concluding his opinion Judge Brown therefore remarks:

"Without reference, therefore, to other important points discussed by counsel, the application is denied, on the above grounds, and the defendant discharged."

AT NEWGROVE HOUSE, DU MAURIER'S HOME

An American Visitor Delightedly Describes Its Inmates.

From The Boston Transcript.

"Mrs. Du Maurier asked us to tea when we had sent our introduction," writes a Bostonian in London, "and we were greatly excited and delighted. We went to Hampstead to call on the author of 'Trilby.' The house is called Newgrove House. It is built right on the street, with the garden at the back, and it is very large and not very interesting to look at. But once inside, it is charming. We were taken up to the drawing room, and presently a lady came in smiling and shook hands with us. Mrs. Du Maurier is a sweet, motherly looking woman. She rested me to look at her. She looked as though her mind had never been in the least turmoil. After a minute Mr. Du Maurier appeared from the same door. He is a smaller man than I had expected to see, and he looks as though he had had a good many years of fight and fight against. From his illustrations I had not imagined him so gentle, quiet, and retiring. We were taken into his study, where his daughter had made us a cup of tea.

"He has three daughters and two sons and four grandsons. Two of his daughters are married. He showed us the pictures of his grandsons, and said as he handed us the pictures: 'They're very ornamental, and I get some of my best ideas for illustrations from them. They will keep reasonably still for a few minutes for a penny. I have to borrow a little girl from next door. It's too bad not to have a granddaughter.' Then he looked at Margherita, who was with us, and smiled.

"The Du Mauriers have lived in the same house for twenty-one years, but will move into a smaller one, three weeks because the children want to. Mr. Du Maurier said he supposed it was best, but it wasn't easy to tear up and leave the old corner. He asked a great many questions about America, and said people over there wanted him to come and lecture and read. He said he was told he could make a great deal of money, but he knew it would be too much for him. The young man who posed for him for the pictures of Little Billee is only twenty, and is just going on the stage. Mr. Du Maurier says he has great ability. He has just made his first engagement with Mr. Tree."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Philos G. Cook.

The Rev. Philos G. Cook, better known as "Chaplain" Cook, died in Buffalo yesterday from pleurisy. Dr. Cook served in the war of the rebellion as a regimental Chaplain, and since the close of the war has devoted his life to Sunday school work in Buffalo. Mr. Cook was born at Constable, Franklin County, in 1807. He went to Buffalo in 1836 and opened an academic school. From 1847 to 1851 he was Chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn. In 1862 he went to Sharpsburg in quest of his wounded son, and there joined the Ninety-fourth New-York Volunteers as its Chaplain, serving for three years. He was present at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and other engagements. In 1885 Mr. Cook founded the Wells Street Chapel in Buffalo, and was instrumental in organizing several other charitable institutions.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Ex-Alderman Daniel Dodd of Newark, N. J., descendant of Daniel Dodd, who settled in Branford, Conn., in 1646, died yesterday at Newark. He was born in Orange in 1817. He was graduated from the University of New-York in 1835, and afterward practiced law. In later years he was a Republican candidate for Mayor, and was Secretary of the New-Jersey Insurance Company and President of the Newark Savings Institution and Newark Gaslight Company.

—Charles P. Libby, President of the Libby, McNeill & Libby Packing Company of Chicago, died yesterday of Bright's disease. He had been ailing for the past year, but continued at work until three weeks ago, when increasing weakness compelled him to give up business. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Hardy Little's Queer Accident.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

Hardy Little of Paducah started to Cairo on a steamboat to see a circus. On the way, while he was standing perfectly still, he fell to the floor, and it was discovered that his kneecap was broken. There was no explanation of the queer accident.

New Time Table to the Seashore.

The Summer time table of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey will take effect Sunday, June 30.

Boats on the Sandy Hook Route will leave New-York, Pier 8 North River, at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

Trains of the All Rail Route will leave New-York, foot of Liberty Street, N. R., at 4:30, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:30 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.—Adv.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Americans who assume that the change of Ministry in England will remove the danger of complications growing out of British aggressions in Venezuela unquestionably will see their mistake before Lord Salisbury's Government has long been in power. Examination of the facts in connection with the Guiana boundary dispute shows that Salisbury has always favored British encroachments on Venezuelan soil. As far back as 1880, Lord Salisbury, in a note to the Venezuelan Minister at London, claimed not only all the territory within the old "Schomburgk line," but a vast and fertile region far beyond it.

Referring to Venezuela's claim that the Essequibo River was the ancient line between the Dutch and Spanish possessions, and that it could not be considered as a ary, he said Great Britain already had some 40,000 subjects living west of that river, and that it could not be considered as a possible boundary. It was convenient for his Lordship to ignore the fact that every one of these 40,000 British subjects had settled west of the Essequibo, knowing full well that it was Venezuelan territory. These settlers encroached upon Venezuelan soil with the knowledge that such action was in line with the British policy of extending British interests in that region.

Lord Salisbury's past propositions to Venezuela are regarded in that country as much less favorable even than those offered by Lord Rosebery. William L. Scruggs, late Minister of the United States to Venezuela, writing on the subject of British aggressions in Venezuela, has this to say of the proceedings with which Lord Salisbury has been closely connected: "Previous to the year 1840 Great Britain had not extended her occupancy beyond the Pomaron, nor even intimated a purpose to lay claim to any territory beyond that river. Suddenly, in the latter part of that year, she made an attempt to extend her occupancy westward and southward, as far as the mouth of the Barima River, where she arbitrarily fixed the starting point of a frontier line known as 'the Schomburgk line.' In 1844 she disclaimed this line and proposed what afterward became known as 'the Aberdeen line,' beginning near the mouth of the Pomaron River. In 1881 she again removed the starting point of a divisional line to a distance of twenty-nine miles west of the Moroco River, generally referred to as 'Lord Granville's line.' In 1886 she again shifted position and proposed what is known as 'the first Rosebery line,' beginning west of the Guaina River. In 1890 she shifted position again and proposed what is known as 'the Salisbury line,' beginning at the mouth of the Amacura River—thus claiming control of the main outlet of Orinoco, and finally in 1893, still advancing westward and southward into what had never before been disputed as Venezuelan territory, she proposed a boundary line from the southwest of the Amacura River, running so as to include the headwaters of the Cumano and the Sierra of Usupano."

These facts ought to be convincing that the new Salisbury Cabinet will have nothing to offer to Venezuela in the way of an honorable settlement of the boundary dispute. They may also give rise to the apprehension that the value of the Monroe doctrine may be put to the test in the next year. When Lord Salisbury last was at the head of the British Ministry he displayed a willingness to co-operate with this Government in the prevention of illegal sealing in Bering Sea, which was directly at variance with Lord Rosebery's subsequent attitude. With Salisbury again at the British helm, there may be a little more fairness in connection with the attempt to protect the seal herd from extermination. The silver men will look to the new Ministry for signs favorable to an international conference, but Americans, who are guided largely in their views by the teachings of the past, will not expect the new British Government to take any step which shall involve a radical change in British methods.

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Reference to the silver question recalls the fact that "Silver Dick" Bland has returned to his home, at Lebanon, Mo., from a two months' lecturing tour through Colorado and Montana. He is said to have lectured in every important town in Colorado, and his trip is regarded by him as very successful. It would be strange indeed if this apostle of silver should not receive an enthusiastic reception in

TWO CRACKS SUSPENDED

Sanger and Sims, the Famous Cyclists, Now Out of Class B Racing.

ALLEGED TO HAVE VIOLATED RULES

Harry Tyler to Join the Professional Ranks and Others Are Ready to Follow Suit—A Proposed Match.

A telegram was received in this city yesterday by The American Wheelman announcing the suspension of Walter C. Sanger and W. F. Sims from Class B.

Chairman Gideon recently received information that led to the temporary suspension of the men at the races in Philadelphia on Saturday, and yesterday each was suspended for thirty days, pending an investigation of his standing.

The charge against Sanger is that he sold a prize, and Sims is charged with receiving a check in lieu of his prize won at the meet of the Press Cycle Club, at Waltham, last week.

Sanger declares that he will join the fast-growing professional ranks. This will stop the match race between Sanger and Charles Murphy, which was to have been decided at the Manhattan Beach track next Saturday. The Quill Club Wheelmen of America arranged a match race between Sanger and Johnson before the latter was declared a professional, and it is not unlikely that the race will now be held next month by this club.

A telegram received in this city from Boston yesterday stated positively that Harry Tyler will join the professional ranks immediately. The information is given out by the Union Cycle Manufacturing Company, who are employers of Tyler, and who will retain him in the professional ranks. Harry Tyler is one of the best-known racing men in America. He has been for the past three years one of the brightest stars on the track. Last year he was associated with Walter Sanger in the same team, and the two were one of the best teams in America.

Tyler's forte is record breaking, and last year at the Louisville, Springfield, and Waltham tracks he broke many records, and now holds a dozen or more.

Sanger's well-known attitude in the matter of cash prize racing and that of the other cracks now in Class B makes it very evident that there will be professional racing in a very short time. Believing this will be the case, President Hines of the Quill Club Wheelmen, after a conference with the Race Meet Committee of the organization, decided late last evening to make an effort to secure Johnson, Sanger, and Tyler to compete in what would doubtless prove the star three-cornered event of the year.

FAST RUN BY ATALANTA RIDERS.

They Make a New Record from Newark to Philadelphia and Return.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—A quintet of Atalanta Wheelmen—W. E. Eldridge, Robert Young, "Count" Celestino Olozaga, William Muller, and John H. Stevens—started from the clubhouse on Rector Street, this city, at midnight on Saturday to ride to Philadelphia and return inside of eighteen hours. The riders made the journey together with the idea of breaking the double century record of nineteen hours held by Charles Edge. A big party of Atalanta members saw the men off and awaited their return yesterday. Of the five who started, however, only two, Stevens and Young, rode the entire distance, 182 miles. They broke the record, their actual running time being 14 hours and 10 minutes.

Everything went smoothly on the outward trip, and at sunrise yesterday the riders had reached Franklin Park, fifteen miles below New-Brunswick. At 5:15 they reached Trenton, where they partook of a specially prepared breakfast. At 8:30 the Newarkers arrived at the Quaker City Wheelmen's clubhouse, at Broad and Oxford Streets, Philadelphia.

Here they were given the use of the shower baths, rubbed down, and treated to several pounds of beefsteak by the hospitable Philadelphians, and at 10:10 they started for Newark, feeling almost as fresh as when they left. They reached Trenton at noon, and Princeton at 1:40, when they stopped for dinner. While they were at the table a heavy shower arose, and rain and hail fell for two hours. At 4:30 o'clock, although it was still raining, the quintet mounted their wheels to continue the journey, but after riding a mile the mud was so slippery that Muller, Eldridge, and Olozaga decided to abandon the ride and return to Princeton, where they took a train for Newark. Young and Stevens, however, were in fettle and continued the ride.

After reaching New-Brunswick they escaped the pelting of the shower and made a quick run to Newark, by way of Metuchen, Plainfield, and Elizabeth, arriving at the clubhouse at 8:15 P. M.

They were met near Elizabeth by a party of club mates and paced into town. They reached the Atalantas' house but a few minutes after the riders who had waited for a train at Princeton, and all the participants and pacemakers sat down to a beefsteak supper.

Young and Stevens were on the road twenty hours, but lost over three hours at Princeton, owing to the rain, and two at Philadelphia. Last year a similar run was held in which a dozen riders took part. Charles Edge finished first in 18 hours and 40 minutes. The participants in Sunday's ride expected to be more or less delayed by punctured tires, but, somewhat wonderful to relate, not one tire sustained a puncture.

Stevens and Young were lionized at the clubhouse to-day. Young and Stevens's actual riding time—14 hours 10 minutes—stands as a record from Newark to Philadelphia and return.

MATTHEY REACHES FORT SHERIDAN

The Soldier Bicycle Courier Makes the Trip in 13 1-4 Days.

CHICAGO, June 24.—At 1:45 yesterday afternoon Albert Matthey, a soldier bicycle courier, who has ridden from New-York, delivered to Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding this department of the army, a message from Gen. Nelson A. Miles, which was delivered to him on June 10, at 6 A. M., at Fort Hamilton, New-York. Immediately after receiving his message he started for Fort Sheridan, his final destination. Matthey's uniform was pretty dusty, but the soldier was in excellent health upon his arrival.

Matthey, who is a soldier in Battery G of the First Artillery, was a volunteer for the thousand-mile ride. He expected to make the distance in ten days, but his actual time was thirteen and one-quarter days. It was the first long-distance ride by an army courier where a full equipment of arms and baggage was carried. He had strapped to his right wheel a Springfield rifle and packed haversack. The trip was intended as a demonstration of the value of the bicycle under the conditions of actual service, and in that view it was a success.

The previous record-breaking courier rides have been made with racing equipment. Matthey also discarded the comfort of hotels and held to the actual rules of the service, camping out in open fields and cooking his own food. Another novel point was his confining himself in expense to the army ration commutation and travel allowance of less than $1.50 per day.

The Manhattan's Annual Banquet.

The eighth annual banquet of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, held last Friday evening at the Hotel Martin, was a highly enjoyable affair. It was largely attended, there being present among others W. T. Stewart, R. L. McFarland, Joseph Oatman, C. P. Staubach, R. G. Betts, V. F. Pelin, H. G. R. Ausbuettel, C. A. Sheehan, F. H. Campbell, J. R. Post, Jr., James Thompson, W. H. Pedersen, M. A. King, A. Kimmerle, George H. Wessel, John Nonnenbacher, Joseph Meyer, W. F. Kerr, C. F. Fraenkel, Louis Weinmann, J. Jacobs, John Kyle, L. H. Porter, and J. M. Gilmour. When cigars were lighted the speechmaking began, and many pleasant things were said. The toast "Things in General" was responded to by C. A. Sheehan, who related the doings of the club since the time of its organization, on June 16, 1887, to date, he being the prime mover in its formation. "Why We Are Here" was answered by President W. T. Stewart. "Cycling and Its Advantages" was replied to by R. G. Betts, who said that it was a necessary medicine, and that the doctors were prescribing it almost every day. "Pleasures of Cycling" were told about by Capt. C. P. Staubach.

Mercury Wheel Club's Parade.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 24.—The Mercury Wheel Club has made extensive arrangements for its lantern parade on Wednesday evening. Among the organizations participating will be the Seventeenth Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y.; Cycling Division, Engineer Corps, United States Army, Willet's Point; Maxeppa Wheel Club, Amity Wheelmen, Mercury Juniors, College Point Wheelmen, Tamaqua Club of Jamaica, North Shore Club of Bayside, and Great Neck League. A large number of unattached wheelmen will be in line also. Handsome prizes will be presented to riders of the best decorated wheels.

A Big List of Entries.

The entry list for the Kings County Wheelmen's big race meet at Manhattan Beach next Saturday has closed with 148 individual nominations. Eighteen Class B men are included in the list. The programme will be divided into twenty-nine heats, which number includes the trials. The final heat in the one-mile race for the State championship, postponed from the New-York division meet of June 15, will positively be decided at the Kings County's tournament. Chairman Gideon having granted a sanction for it.

Cycle Races at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 24.—Following are the summaries of to-day's bicycle races under the auspices of the Kirk Park Driving Association:

One Mile, for Novices.—Haskell Brown, Y. M. C. A., first; Edward Bowers, S. A. A., second; G. F. Greibno, P. A. C., third. Time—2:35 3-5.

Quarter Mile, Open.—John Schaefer, S. A. A., first; W. H. Birdsall, C. C. C., second; S. H. Stone, H. A. C., third. Time—0:33 2-5.

Half Mile, 1:20 Class.—Harry Connolly, Rochester, first; L. D. Cornish, C. C. C., second; G. Ross French, S. A. A., third. Time—1:13 3-5.

One Mile, City Handicap.—A. E. Hughes, S. A. A., first; John Schaefer, S. A. A., second; G. R. French, S. A. A., third. Time—2:18.

One Mile, Open.—A. J. Pendergast, C. C. C., first, (disqualified;) W. E. Shaw, Boston, second; L. H. Tucker, C. C. C., third; C. A. Benjamin, S. A. A., fourth. Time—2:18 3-5.

Road Records Accepted.

CHICAGO, June 24.—R. P. Walden, Chairman of the Road Records Committee of the Century Road Club of America, to-day announced the acceptance of the following records: J. R. Dunlop, 31 centuries during 1894. Maryland State Records—Frederick Taylor, 25 miles, 1:46; 50 miles, 3:48; 100 miles, 8:31, March 23. Texas State Records—A. A. Hansen, 100 miles, 6:25, April 16. Minnesota State Record—200 miles, 18:00, April 18; Minneapolis to St. Cloud and return, 148 miles, 12:58, April 18, course record.

American Cyclists Win at Florence.

FLORENCE, Italy, June 24.—In the bicycle races here yesterday, the American tandem riders, Martin and Espey, won the international contest, beating the Italian team, Mato and Pontecchi. Martin finished third in the bicyclette race.

Won the Trieste-Vienna Race.

VIENNA, June 24.—A race of thirty-five bicycle riders from Trieste to Vienna was finished to-day, Fischer de Minie winning in 24:06.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Liberty Wheelmen's club run on Sunday to South Beach was very well attended. After the sail on the boat to Staten Island, the trip to South Beach was made in a short time, the distance being but a few miles. After dinner the party boarded the tug which runs from South Beach to Fort Hamilton, and from there the ride home was through the prettiest section of Brooklyn, Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, and Van Pelt Manor, to the cycle path. There were about twenty-five on the run, and they all agree that the trip was one of the best single-day outings that could be taken in this vicinity.

—The Kings County Wheelmen will go on their annual picnic run next Sunday to Lake Success. The attendance at most of the runs so far this season has been good, but on the picnic run every member who has anything in the way of a wheel always manages to take in what many of the members term "the star event of the season."

—Private Weed of the Ninth Infantry, who starts to-day from Governors Island for a cycle trip to the Madison Barracks to further demonstrate the use of the wheel in the army courier service, will be paced for the first twenty miles by Capt. Smith of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

—There are four century runs scheduled for next Sunday over practically the same course, from Jamaica to Patchogue. They will be conducted by the wheeling section of the Twenty-third Regiment, the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, the Mercury Wheelmen, and the Tamaqua Wheelmen.

—The Pequod Wheelmen have a very pretty country clubhouse at Valley Stream, L. I. The house is a little two-story frame dwelling situated in a small wood, and is not more than fifty feet off the Merrick Road.

—The entries for the Kings County Wheelmen's meet next Saturday are far beyond expectations, and unless the races are started very early the entire programme cannot be carried out before dark.

—The Century Wheelmen will run a series of road races next month. The distances will be one, three, and five miles, and the Merrick Road will be the battleground.

—Work on the new pathway on the Eastern Parkway, from Bedford Avenue to Prospect Park, is being pushed rapidly, and by next Sunday it will be completed.

THE WESTCHESTER POLO TOURNEY

Rockaways Outplay the Freebooters in the Opening Series of Games.

The Westchester Country Club's polo tournament for the Alden Cup, offered by A. H. Alden of the Rockaway Polo Club, began yesterday afternoon. The contest was between the Freebooters of the Meadowbrook Club and the Rockaway Club's second team. A large crowd of spectators was expected, but the threatening weather just before the game kept many away.

Among those who were grouped around the border of the field, many of whom drove to the grounds in fashionable traps, were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lamontagne, Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Major and Mrs. J. C. Cooley, Miss Cooley, Louis Haight, Edmund Randolph, Theodore W. Myers, W. C. Eustis, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, F. O. Beach, and a delegation from the Rockaway Club composed of Rene Lamontagne, R. T. Francke, Harry Case, Joseph S. Stevens, and Luis J. Francke.

Three periods of twenty minutes each were played and finished in the rain, which began to come down near the end of the first period. The storm, though, did not drive away the spectators, who remained in the grand stand and under trees until the end. Although the game was scheduled to begin at 4:30, it was 5 o'clock before the ball was thrown into play.

In the first period there was some pretty hard playing and many scrimmages before a goal was made, which was hit by H. K. Vingut of the Freebooters. Another goal was quickly scored for the same side by C. C. Baldwin, the period ending with a blank for the Rockaways, excepting a penalty of a one-fourth goal counting against them. The result of the second period was two goals for each side, made by H. K. Vingut and E. W. Roby of the Rockaway team and D. F. Savage and E. K. Stowe of the Freebooters. Two goals by G. L. Meyers and one by D. F. Savage were added to the score of the Freebooters in the last period against four goals for their opponents, two of which were made by C. C. Baldwin and one each by S. Mortimer and H. K. Vingut. There was a penalty of a quarter goal against each side in this period.

The playing was fast and brilliant on both sides, the competitors on each team distinguishing themselves at different times by their clever strokes and skilled horsemanship. According to the rule, the Rockaways were allowed eight goals, the difference between the total handicap of the team. They earned but five more, while their opponents earned eight, making the total score, less the penalties, 12½ goals for the Rockaway team and 7¾ goals for the Freebooters.

The teams and the handicap of each player were as follows:

Rockaway Second Team—D. F. Savage, (3,) G. L. Meyers, (2,) E. K. Stowe, (4,) and Albert Francke.

Freebooters—Stanley Mortimer, (3,) H. K. Vingut, (4,) C. C. Baldwin, (7,) and E. W. Roby, (3.)

The referee was George P. Eustis; Frederick Allen was timekeeper.

This afternoon the first teams of the Meadowbrook and Westchester Country Clubs will play, and to-morrow the famous Myopia Club of Hamilton, Mass., will face the first team of the Rockaway Club. This latter game should be a grand contest between expert wielders of the mallet. It will also be the first time that the Myopia team has played in this part of the country. All games of this tournament are played under the April handicap of the Polo Association. The winners of yesterday will compete in the final next Monday.

HARNESS RACING AT SAUGUS.

Stella and Albert Darling Win on the Old Track

SAUGUS, Mass., June 24.—The big two weeks' race meeting at the old Saugus track was opened to-day under most favorable circumstances. A large crowd was present. The weather was perfect, and good time was made. Only two of the three races were finished, the 2:23 trot remaining unfinished.

Stella was a prohibitive favorite for the 2:38 class trot, and was never headed. Lorine was picked by the knowing ones to win the 2:21 pace. The little chestnut had little difficulty in laying up the first heat, but after this was never a dangerous competitor for first money.

The unfinished 2:23 trot is a very much mixed-up affair. Quality went in to make a short race of it, but Dot traveled much too fast, and won the first two heats. In the third heat Dot went to pieces, and Quality got her first bid for the prize. In the fourth heat, after altogether too much scoring, the horses got away fairly well, with Quality and Dot together. They made a pretty race, but Quality proved the faster of the two, and laid by anotner heat. The fifth heat went to Seylex, the gelding that showed such speed at Haverhill last week. Darkness put a stop to further sport for the day, and the race was put over until to-morrow. The summary:

2:38 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Stella, b. m., by Woodbrino, (Palmer)	1	1	1	
Lynn Bourbon, blk. m., (Jones)	2	2	2	
George S. Clark, ch. s., (Bither)	3	4	3	
Maple Valley, b. g., (Quinton)	5	3	4	
Georgianna, br. m., (Walker)	4	6	5	
Bird Simmons, br. g., (Johnson)	6	5	6	
Jack the Ripper, b. g., (Carthenter)	dis			

Time—2:22¾; 2:23; 2:34.

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Albert Darling, b. g., by Nuthatch, (Bither)	5	1	1	1
Lorine, ch. m., by Tasco, (Paige)	1	2	4	3
Grass Hopper, b. g., (Wilson)	3	3	5	2
Abeto, b. m., (McCarthy)	7	5	2	5
Maud M., g. m., (Durland)	8	4	3	4
Nellie G., b. m., (Kleiner)	2	6	7dis	
Rocktown, gr. g., (Quinn)	4	8	6	dr
Dan Robinson, ch. g., (Yapp)	6	7	dis	

Time—2:21¼; 2:18½; 2:14¾; 2:20¾.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $600, (unfinished.)

Quality, b. m., by Electioneer, (Andrews)	2	3	1	1 2
Dot, B., b. m., by Administrator, (Isibel)	1	1	7	2 3
Seylex, b. g., by Alban, (Kerwick)	3	2	2	3 1
B. L. C., b. g., (Rank)	8	4	5	4 5
Jim C., b. g., (Collins)	5	5	6	6 4
Henry O., b. g., (Kleiner)	8	7	4	5 6
Madge Wilkes, ch. m., (Green)	4	6	8	dr.
Lakewood, br. m., (McCoy)	7	8	dr.	

Time—2:18; 2:18¼; 2:21¼; 2:21; 2:20¾.

PAU PAU WON THE MONEY.

Trotting for Sweepstakes to Road Wagons at Parkway.

Those who witnessed the sweepstakes race at Parkway track yesterday saw some first-class racing, every one of the four heats being well and stubbornly contested. Among the crowd Mulligan seemed to have the most admirers, and when he landed a winner in the first heat he was well cheered. The effort, however, was too much for him, and from that out it was a neck-and-neck struggle between Pau Pau and Dr. Watson, the former finally winning the race, with Mulligan second.

The stake was a four-cornered affair at $25 the corner. The horses were driven to road wagons by owners, the winner to take the pot, the second horse to save his stake.

Messrs. Lawton, Carr, and Gormally officiated as judges. The starter, in the third heat, made the curious error of shouting "Go!" and then giving the recall bell a vigorous pull.

Trotting. Sweepstakes, $100.

Pau Pau, b. g., (P. H. Powers)	2	1	1	1
Mulligan, blk. g., (T. G. Carlin)	1	3	3	3
Dr. Watson, ch. s., (J. H. Powers)	3	2	2	2
Grey George, g. g., (M. J. Carney)	4	4	4	dr

Time—2:48¾; 2:47¾, 2:51½, 2:49.

Great Trotting and Pacing Expected.

RED OAK, Iowa, June 24.—Almost every great trotter and pacer in the country is entered in the meeting which begins here to-morrow. The track is in fine condition. Many noted trainers declare it to be the best in America, and many fine races are liable to happen. The star events will be the free-for-all trot, in which Directum, Azote, Fantasy, Phoebe Wilkes, and Ryland T. are entered, and the free-for-all pace, with Joe Patchen, Directly, Hal Pointer, and Zolo Maid as likely starters.

Will Try Racing Without Betting.

CHICAGO, June 24.—George V. Hankins announced yesterday that an attempt would be made to begin racing at Harlem next Saturday. He said: "Purses from $200 to $400 will be offered, and even without betting I think we will be able to make money. We will not even attempt the Eastern betting system. There will be no betting whatever."

Racing at Narragansett.

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Mangrove, 109 pounds, (Burck,) won; Franciscan, 109, (J. Horton,) second; Beacon, 109, (Sneiker,) third. Time—1:04. Jane Tar, Mark Time, and Colonel South also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Annie Bishop, 111 pounds, (C. Flynn,) won; Baroness, 107, (Clark,) second; Daly, 104, (Gifford,) third. Time—1:47¼. Blue Garter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Maple Prince, 108 pounds, (Clark,) won; Alakuma, 105, (Heider,) second; Laura Davis, 105, (Ruffet,) third. Time—1:04. Dobron, Hardrada, Sherick, Nover, and Petitioner also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile. Fargo, 103 pounds, (Clark,) won; Cass, 108, (Scott,) second; Little Mid, 103, (Welsh,) third. Time—1:29½.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-half miles, over six hurdles. Southerner, 141 pounds, (Veach,) won; Hiawasse, 147, (Frayling,) second; Lansing, 141, (Nason,) third. Time—2:55.

LAUNCH OF THE DEFENDER.

The Event Will Occur on Saturday and Will Be Public.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 24.—Further speculation as to the date for launching the Defender was rendered unnecessary to-day by the announcement by the Herreshoffs themselves that the event would take place next Saturday at 10 o'clock, or just before high water. Such announcement was somewhat of a surprise, in view of the firm's previous reticence, and the surprise was in no way lessened when it was further announced that the launching would be public and that the pier of the company would be open to spectators.

The wise ones attribute the action of the Herreshoffs in making the launch a public one to the desire of Mr. Iselin. The work of laying the ways is progressing as rapidly as possible, and the burnishers will finish the work of polishing the underbody of the boat by Wednesday night.

The interior of the boat is being painted. The planking of the deck will be laid by to-morrow night. The putting together of the rudder and frame and sheathing the rudder with bronze is progressing as rapidly as can be expected, but it will be four or five days before it will be hung.

Lasca Arrives from Europe.

The schooner yacht Lasca arrived this afternoon from Southampton, via Teneriffe, with J. E. Brooks, her owner, and Mr. Bement on board. She left Southampton on April 27, and Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on May 30. The run across was a comfortable one, although there was not much wind. From the longitude of the Banks to port some fog was encountered. The yacht was towed to Erie Basin.

Steam Yacht Pilgrim Floated.

BOSTON, Mass., June 24.—The steam yacht Pilgrim, which went aground on the spit near Bug Light during a dense fog yesterday, floated off at high water last night, after being ashore for six hours, and was towed here this morning for repairs to her bow and propeller.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 24.—Passed East—Steam yachts Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Nada, C. R. Flint; Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Sparta, Lewis B. Curtis, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew. Schooner yacht Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard. Sloop yachts Katrina, George Work, and Eurybia, Charles Pryer.

Passed West—Steam yachts Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Forget Me Not, William H. and George P. Buttes; Halcyon, Howard C. Smith; Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn; Columbia, J. H. Ladew; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes, and Ruby. Schooner yacht Comanche, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., came to Anchor here from Larchmont.

Sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Doscher, and cutter yacht Barbara, Guy Stundy, were hauled out to-day to be cleaned and painted.

Left for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Tilfer, W. A. Parry.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 24.—Arrived at Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Palos, J. B. Edson.

At Anchor, Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Kanapaha, W. L. Moore; sloop yacht Nimpoy, J. Lidgerwood; sloop Swananoa.

Sailed from Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Almy, Frederic Gallatin, bound west; steam yacht Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn; schooner yacht Carrie, Larchmont Yacht Club, Mr. Merritt; schooner yacht Sea Fox, Eastern Yacht Club, Alanson Tucker.

At Anchor, Greenport Harbor—Sloop yacht Laura, Mr. Dyer; cutter Lynx, ex-Commodore Lynch.

Arriver This Evening at Deering's Harbor—Cutter Clara, Larchmont Yacht Club, J. H. Arams. Aat Greenport Harbor—Steam yacht Hustle, Seawanhaka Boat Club, R. Pease.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—Sloop yachts Ziguena, Max Agassiz, and Marquita, New-York Yacht Club, A. M. Griswold, sailed for New-London this afternoon.

The Brown University Yacht Club arrived to-day on their annual cruise.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are steamers Conqueror, New-York Yacht Club, F. W. Vanderbilt; Balymena, New-York Yacht Club, John Nicholas Brown; Mindora, Eastern Yacht Club, C. H. Merrill; Preble and Gladys, Eastern Yacht Club, and Sakonet, New-York Yacht Club, Frederick Sheldon.

NEW-LONDON, June 24.—Arrived—Schooners Elsie Marie, New-York Yacht Club, J. Berri King; Carrie, Larchmont Yacht Club, I. J. Merritt.

Sailed.—Steamer Judy, New-York Yacht Club, C. L. Hubbard.

In Port.—Steamers Stella, Blitz, Kalolah, Thyra, Surprise. Schooners Waterwitch, Mayflower, Sea Fox, Constellation, Her Royal Highness. Sloop Polly.

QUAKERS WIN FROM BROOKLYN.

Hit the Ball When It Did the Most Good—Abbey May Pitch for Brooklyn.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 9; New-York, 5.
Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Cleveland, 7; Louisville, 5.
Washington, 7; Baltimore, 2.
Chicago, 8; Pittsburg, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Boston	30	17	.638
2. Pittsburg	31	20	.608
3. Baltimore	26	19	.578
4. Cleveland	30	22	.577
5. Chicago	31	23	.574
6. Brooklyn	26	23	.531
7. Philadelphia	26	23	.531
8. Cincinnati	25	23	.521
9. New-York	26	24	.520
10. Washington	21	27	.438
11. St. Louis	17	34	.333
12. Louisville	7	41	.146

The Quaker City ball players found Gumbert's curves in the game at Eastern Park yesterday, and pounded out a victory with rare ease and gracefulness in the fourth inning, when 4 runs crossed the plate. Play was called in the eighth inning, when the score stood 6 to 3 in favor of the Phillies. The Brooklyns played well in the field, but could not solve Taylor's curves when hits were needed. Three thousand people saw the game.

Pitcher Abbey, who was recently released by the Chicago team, may be signed by the Brooklyn management. President Byrne said yesterday that negotiations were on foot to secure him, and that he thought it quite likely that Abbey would accept the terms offered. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Lachance, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Tredway, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Shindle, 3b	1	0	0	2	1
Daly, 2b	0	2	0	0	0
Anderson, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Grim, c	0	1	3	0	0
Gumbert, p	0	0	0	2	0
Dailey, c	0	0	1	0	0
Total	3	7	24	7	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ham'ton, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Boyle, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Sullivan, ss	0	1	1	2	1
Th'pson, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Turner, lf	1	2	6	0	0
Hollman, 2b	1	2	3	2	0
Grady, c	1	0	2	1	0
Cross, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Taylor, p	0	1	1	1	0
Total	6	9	24	8	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 3. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Gumbert, 3; off Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Gumbert, 3; by Taylor, 3. Three-base hits—Corcoran, Thompson, Turner, Taylor. Two-base hit—Thompson. Sacrifice hits—Hollman, Grady. Stolen bases—Anderson, Hollman. Hit by pitcher—Shindle. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

GERMAN AN EASY MARK.

New-Yorks Beaten, as Bostons Hit the Ball Hard.

BOSTON, June 24.—The New-Yorkers opened up like winners to-day, but the Bostons cut loose on German in the fourth inning, and from then on it was the easiest kind of work for them. The New-Yorks failed to get hits in six of the nine innings. Burke's fielding and the batting of Ganzel, Duffy, and Van Haltren were the features. Attendance 3,000. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Long, ss	1	1	2	3	0
M'Carthy, lf	2	1	1	1	0
Duffy, cf	1	3	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	1	1	2	0	1
Lowe, 2b	1	2	3	6	2
Tucker, 1b	2	2	10	2	0
Bannon, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Ganzel, c	0	3	3	2	0
Stivetts, p	0	1	1	1	0
Total	9	15	27	14	3

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf	3	2	4	1	0
Tiernan, rf	2	1	1	0	0
Van H'n, cf	0	3	2	0	1
Farrell, 3b	0	0	3	3	0
Stafford, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Wilson, c	0	0	0	1	0
Clark, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
German, p	0	0	1	4	0
Fuller, ss	0	0	0	4	0
Total	5	6	24	15	1

Boston	0	0	0	5	1	0	3	0	—9
New-York	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0—5

Earned runs—Boston, 7; New-York, 2. Three-base hit—Ganzel. Two-base hit—Ganzel. Sacrifice hits—Duffy, Nash, Lowe, Farrell, (2.) Stolen bases—Burke, (2,) Tiernan. First base on balls—By Stivetts, 3; by German, 1. First base on errors—New-York, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By German, 1. Struck out—By Stivetts, 2. Double plays—Tucker and Long, Burke, Fuller and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	—7
Louisville	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3—5

Base hits—Cleveland, 14; Louisville, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Young and O'Connor, Inks and Spies. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0—7
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Base hits—Washington, 5; Baltimore, 7. Errors—Washington, 1; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Maul and McGuire, Clarkson and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	0	—8
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 10. Errors—Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Stratton and Donohue; Hawley and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Galvin.

Williams, 4; Amherst, 2.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 24.—Williams defeated Amherst in the last championship game of the season on Weston Field this afternoon by a score of 4 to 2. It was a beautiful contest, just close enough to make things exciting, and characterized by sharp, decisive fielding.

The score:

Williams	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
Amherst	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2

Hits—Williams, 7; Amherst, 12. Errors—Amherst, 6. Batteries—Lewis and Draper; Gregory and Sullivan.

Championship Golf Course.

NEWPORT, June 24.—The Executive Committee of the Newport Country Club has decided to begin at once the laying out of a golf course for the championship contests. They do not take place till October, but it was thought desirable to have work commenced at once, and a contractor has already been engaged. It is proposed to have the course a very stiff one, and some peculiar bunkers are to be constructed.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia at Eastern Park, 4 P. M. Harvard vs. Yale at New-Haven. Seawanhaka Yacht Club sail from Oyster Bay to New-London.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Baseball.—Washington vs. Brooklyn at Eastern Park.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay track.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Washington at Eastern Park, 4 P. M.

Yale-Harvard-Columbia freshman boat race at New-London, Conn.

Yachting.—Yale-Harvard yacht race at New-London.

Public School Graduating Exercises.

Graduating exercises will take place to-day in the following public schools:

Male department, Grammar School No. 94, Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, at 1:30 P. M.

Male department, Grammar School No. 82, First Avenue and Seventieth Street, at 9:30 A. M.

Male department, Grammar School No. 89, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, at 5 P. M.

Female department, Grammar School No. 41, 80 Greenwich Avenue, at 10:30 A. M. Manuel training exhibition at 9 A. M.

Female department, Grammar School No. 82, 357 West Thirty-fifth Street, at 10 A. M.

Male department, Grammar School No. 86, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, at 9:30 A. M.

Mamie Gray Ready to Write Policy.

Special Detective Charles Miller of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station arrested Mrs. Mamie Gray, twenty-three years old, in her apartments, on the second floor of 333 East Seventy-fifth Street, yesterday. She had manifold books and other policy paraphernalia on a table in front of her.

Mrs. Gray was arraigned, and she told Police Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Police Court, that she knew nothing about policy.

"I will

AMERICAN PLAYERS LOSE

Pim and Mahoney Win Their First Games in This Country.

PLAYED AGAINST CHACE AND HOBART

The English Champion's Game Quick and His Shots Easy, Graceful, but Speedy — Mahoney Steady and Cool.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 24.—The American players fared badly to-day in the international tennis contest here, both of the English visitors scoring victories. Dr. Pim drawing Chace in a match which looked far closer than it really was, while Mahoney outplayed Hobart in a close match, which a little steadiness would have probably saved for the New-Yorker.

The West Newton people were consoled by the result of the morning match, in which their favorite, Fred Hovey, disposed of Larned in straight sets. A big crowd turned out in the afternoon to see the foreigners make their first appearance, the morning match being poorly attended. The arrangements for the contest were wonderfully complete, no detail being overlooked by Mr. Ayer, the promoter of the contest.

The morning contest was tame, Larned's lack of condition and utter inability to get the ball over the net being manifest, though brilliant streaks coincident with Hovey's let-ups made his score appear respectable. Hovey played fairly well throughout.

Mahoney and Hobart started the ball rolling in the afternoon. The Irishman was likened to Goodbody by nearly all those who saw the latter play last year. His height and reach, with steadiness and coolness, are his most striking qualities. A remarkable fondness for back-bound play marks his work. Some of his smashes are executed that way. He is slow, however, in starting out, and Hobart's fast drives puzzled him badly until toward the end of the last set, when he rallied them capitally.

Mahoney started well in the first set, but Hobart closed up, and splendid rallying by the New-Yorker partly atoned for his miserable back-hand strokes. Mahoney took advantage of a yellow streak of his opponent, and ran out the set. In the next set Mahoney performed the remarkable feat of running five games straight after Hobart had secured a lead of 4 to 0, but lost his head for a time, the set and match going, however, in his favor—7 to 5.

Then the long-expected Pim made his appearance on the court with Malcolm Chace. The foreigner proceeded to make the natives open their eyes by his easy, graceful, but speedy shots and brilliant generalship. Pim never wasted an instant's time, and sprang up in front of his antagonist's best-placed shots, seemingly coolly indifferent, and wearing a provokingly confident smile. Even when the Englishman was losing the second set this smile never left him, and he played as if he were just out for a little mixed doubles practice instead of an international contest.

Pim won the first set by his grand all-around play, but in the next his accuracy seemed lost for the time being, and Chace scored game after game on his errors. The visitor, whose fault was chiefly in bad ground strokes, played net more in the next set, and a brilliant exhibition of rallying followed.

Pim's tactics when hard pressed were marvelous, cool lobbing and dazzling passes usually putting him out. His smashing was grand, and, indeed, nearly two-fifths of his points were won by clean playing. Chace played brilliantly, inspired by winning the second set, but to no purpose, as he could not assume the offensive. An exciting set ended in Pim's favor—6—4. The summary of the sets by points follows:

FIRST SET.

Pim	2	4	6	3	4	4	4	4	4	—35
Chace	4	2	4	2	4	5	6	2	2	—29

SECOND SET.

Chace	4	5	1	4	1	4	0	4		—32
Pim	0	3	4	2	4	1	7	1		—22

THIRD SET.

Pim	3	5	4	4	4	6	1	5	4	—40
Chace	5	3	6	1	0	4	4	3	1	2—29

The summary of the match follows:

SUMMARY.

Morning Match—F. H. Hovey, Newton Centre, Mass., beat H. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., 6—4, 6—4.

Afternoon Matches—H. S. Mahoney, Ireland, beat C. Hobart, New-York City, 8—6, 7—5; Dr. Joshua Pim, Ireland, beat Malcolm Chace, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

READY FOR TENNIS HONORS.

The Annual Struggle for the Women's Championship to Begin To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 24.—The annual struggle for the women's lawn tennis championship of the United States will begin here to-morrow afternoon on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, on Wissanickon Heights. Everything is in readiness for the matches, and plans have been made for large crowds to watch the play. A good-sized entry has been received, New-York and Brooklyn each sending in their quota. From the metropolitan district the entries include Miss Helena Hellwig, Miss Juliette Atkinson, and Miss Kathleen Atkinson among the ladies, and among the men are Edwin P. Fischer, W. H. Pouch, and J. Parmly Paret.

The present lady champion, Miss Hellwig, practiced on the courts to-day, but the Misses Atkinson did not arrive in time to do so. Miss Bessie Moore, who played against Miss Mabel Cahill three years ago for the championship, is also on hand, and has practiced hard in order to make a good showing. Last year the Brooklyn contingent took first prize in all the events, and it is safe to say that they will come near doing so again this year.

Mrs. Toumin, the ex-champion, and Miss Bankson, are the best Philadelphia players, but neither should be dangerous for Miss Atkinson or Miss Moore. The courts have been put in perfect condition, and are superior to those of any of the other clubs where large tournaments are held. Ladies' singles and doubles, mixed doubles, and men's doubles comprise the list of events. The ladies' singles and men's doubles will be started to-morrow, the ladies' doubles and mixed doubles being reserved for Wednesday. Entries in the latter events can be made until to-morrow night, the entries in the former having closed to-day.

A list of the entries which have already been received follows:

Women's Singles.—Miss Grace E. Booth of New-Haven, Miss Bessie Moore of Ridgewood, N. J.; Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Kathleen Atkinson of Brooklyn, Miss A. R. Williams, Miss Aline Taylor and Miss Elizabeth Taylor of Wissahickon, Miss Emily E. Neff, Miss Ethel H. Bankson, Miss Mary Warren, Miss Gertrude Clark, Miss Elizabeth Slevin, and Mrs. H. Toumin of Philadelphia.

Women's Doubles.—Miss Helena R. Hellwig and Miss Juliette Atkinson of Brooklyn, Miss Mary Warren and Miss Elizabeth Sayen of Philadelphia, Miss Morice and Mrs. Morris Stroud of Philadelphia, and Miss Grace E. Booth of New-Haven and partner.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. H. Toulmin and R. N. Wilson, Jr., Miss A. R. Williams and M. R. Fielding, Miss Juliette Atkinson and E. P. Fischer, Miss Kathleen Atkinson and J. P. Paret, Miss Bessie Moore and M. D. Smith, Miss Helena Hellwig and W. H. Pouch, and Miss J. R. Morice and W. N. Morice.

Men's Doubles.—E. P. Fischer and J. P. Paret of New-York, M. R. Fielding and O. Judson, W. L. Landreth and J. B. Bartow, M. D. Smith and C. Tete, Jr., G. T. Newhall and J. P. Hood, R. N. Wilson, Jr., and P. T. Wright, J. T. Morris and J. M. Steere, and W. H. Pouch and Ewing Stille.

DATES FOR THE THAMES RACES.

Important Details Settled by the College Oarsmen at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 24.—An important matter was settled to-day at the quarters of the crews, namely, the hours at which the coming races shall take place. It was decided that the Yale-Harvard-Columbia freshman race shall be rowed up stream on Thursday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock.

Columbia wanted the race postponed until Friday morning, owing to the tardy arrival of her crew, but Yale and Harvard would not agree to this, because the race might be interfered with on Friday by the yachts that are due in the river for the 'Varsity race. The yachts in years past have lined the course from the bridge almost to the navy yard.

Guy Richards of Columbia will be the referee. The 'Varsity race has been fixed for Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock. This was the hour proposed by Harvard, and is acceptable to Yale. The race will be rowed down stream, with Yale on the west course. The referee's boat will be the Dora of Boston, a steam launch well suited for that purpose. George Rives will referee the 'Varsity contest.

The work of the crews was not hard to-day. They did their practicing up the river in smooth water in the forenoon. In the evening both of Yale's crews came down to the bridge in the launch and then pulled back. The freshmen went up the course first with tide and wind favoring them. They rowed well, but did not travel as smoothly as was desired, and there was a decided tendency to clip the water on the last of the stretch.

"Bob" Cook gave his attention to the 'Varsity eight in the practice this evening, for he wants to keep a close watch on their work from now until the meeting with Harvard. The crew rowed in fine form, which was in marked contrast to the style displayed by the freshmen. Before the 'Varsity boat had got to the two-mile flag at the naval station the dense fog that rolled up the river from the Sound had overtaken the crew, and their work was hardly discernible half a mile away. Indeed, the Yale launch in which Mr. Cook was coaching had to keep at a close distance to see the work of the crew.

The Harvard freshmen went part way down the course, far over on the New-London side, but they soon returned by the regular course. They are regarded as fully as good a crew as the Yale freshmen. The Harvard 'Varsity eight went far up the river this evening, probably four miles above their quarters. They had a secluded place to do their rowing, for the Yale men were all down the river, where there was more to interest them.

The water up the river was in good condition for rowing, but on the lower course it was quite rough, for a strong southwest wind was blowing up the river about the time the Yale crews began their practice.

Public opinion seems to be centring upon Yale as the winner of the 'Varsity race. Since Saturday, when the crew made such fast time as 20:45, she has become the favorite. Harvard's decided improvement in the past fortnight had, previous to Saturday, annoyed Yale not a little, but the fine exhibition of speed made by Yale has given the New-Haven collegians renewed confidence. It is given out that a pool of $500 sent down from Boston to be placed on Harvard was quickly covered.

The number of strangers interested in the races is increasing, and the hotels feel the effect of the influx. It is regarded as a toss-up as to what crew will win the freshman race, and the 'Varsity contest bids fair to be a close one.

CLOSE OF THE BIG TURNFEST.

Two of the Mass Prizes Were Captured by New-York Societies.

PATERSON, N. J., June 24.—The second quadrennial turnfest of the Atlantic Division of the North American Turnerbund, held in this city, closed to-night. It was one of the most successful fests ever held by the association. There were at least 2,000 turners in attendance on the Clifton race track grounds to take part in the athletic games.

It is estimated that 10,000 people visited the fest during the day. Associations from New-York, Brooklyn, Boston, Paterson, Philadelphia, Newark, Jersey City, Washington, Baltimore, and other large cities in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States were present.

There were 300 prize winners. Gustav Gerhard of Rochester, N. Y., was crowned the best of all-round turners. No records were broken.

The mass turning prizes were in three sections, and were awarded as follows: All-round Work—Hartford, 1; Waterbury, 2; Pittsburg, 3. In the first section; Holyoke, 1; Philadelphia, 2; Union Hill, 3. In the second section, and Philadelphia, 1; New-York Turn Verein, 2, and New-York Arbeiter Turn Verein, 3, in the third section.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.

ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, (1:00 P. M. parlor car train.)

SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

Reduction in Fare.
CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route,
VIA BAY RIDGE.
Round Trip Tickets
30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:00, 7:50, 9:10, 10:40 A. M., 12:50, 1:40, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 P. M. (12:00 P. M. Wednesday night only.)

Sundays, 7:00, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., and hourly from 12:50 P. M. to 6:50 P. M., 8:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Pier 19, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 6.15 P. M. So. 4th St., Brklyn, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.15, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.15, 10.45 A. M. for 23d St. and Pier 19, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 19 only; 3.15, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change. FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:40 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:30; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes.

Round Trip Reduced to 30c.
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND —25 Cents— TRIP.

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Boats from Battery Landing, near Barge Office, every hour.

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$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.

Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.

Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.

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Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

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Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

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New, elegantly furnished; cuisine of the finest; first-class accommodations for 125; fruit, vegetables, &c., from own farm. Circulars on application. J. H. BARTLEY & CO., Palenville, N. Y.

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On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level. Strongest sulphur waters in the world for the cure of rheumatism, gout, &c.

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(In new Park, directly opposite Bathhouse)
WILL OPEN JUNE 29.
Rebuilt, enlarged, refurnished; new billiard rooms and bowling alleys; new bicycle track, tennis courts and croquet grounds, all in Earlington Park.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Beautifully located in Earlington Park,
OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCTOBER 15.
New, modern, perfectly appointed, newly furnished, moderate rates.
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Twenty-first Season
Richfield Springs,
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SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER.
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THE "KENDALLWOOD."
SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 1.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
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Lake Luzerne, gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
WARREN CO., N. Y.
Open from June until October.
Address E. C. KING, Manager,
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HOTEL WAWBEEK.
Most attractive location, and best table and service of any hotel in the Great Forest; daily concerts by solo artists. Special rates for July. Write for illustrated pamphlet.
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opens May 15.
This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2,000 feet, near Hotel Algonquin.
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AT UPPER CHATEAUGAY LAKE.
Magnificent location; modern house. All outdoor sports. No hay fever. For terms, &c., address C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

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Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

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FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL
THE HOTEL OF LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Apply HOTEL GRENOBLE, N. Y. City.
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located 20 miles down Lake George, at picturesque Huletts; the most romantic spot on the lake; over 600 feet of piazzas. H. W. BUCKELL, Proprietor.

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Hague, N. Y. Opens June 10. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,
Lake George. Under new management. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

Carpenter House,
Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—Location unsurpassed; boating, bathing, fishing, lawn tennis, and livery. Send for circular. C. H. WHEELER.

MOHICAN HOUSE,
BOULTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
Rates, $3 per day. FRANK CLARK, Proprietor.

PHOENIX HOTEL, HAGUE, N. Y.—Opens June 1

HAS WILLIAM CONFESSED

Said to Have Told His Brother that He Killed Miser Henry.

WALTER MAY TESTIFY AGAINST HIM

Police Say They Have Woven a Strong Chain of Circumstantial Evidence About the "Bad" Son.

The Brooklyn police say they have come into possession of what they regard as conclusive evidence that William Henry confessed the killing of his father, Miser Charles W. Henry, to his brother, Walter Henry, shortly after the commission of the crime.

According to the information said to have been obtained by the police, Walter Henry was advised by his counsel to refuse to testify at the Coroner's inquest on the ground that his testimony might tend to incriminate him.

It is said that Walter Henry has made a statement to this effect to District Attorney Ridgway. The latter was seen yesterday, but absolutely refused to say anything about this feature of the case.

A prominent police official was asked if Walter Henry had offered to testify for the prosecution at the forthcoming hearing of William Henry, July 15, before Police Justice Haggerty.

"He has not yet agreed to testify," was the answer, "but we feel confident we can force him to testify when the time comes."

District Attorney Ridgway has given the police what the latter say they consider one of the strongest pieces of evidence against William Henry. This is in the shape of a statement, take in shorthand by the District Attorney from Barber Schweithelm of 97 South Portland Avenue, to the effect that he saw William Henry hurriedly leave his father's house, 95 South Portland Avenue, carrying a bundle, at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, the day before the body was discovered. The theory of the police is that the bundle contained the bloody clothes of the murderer and also the weapon with which the old miser was killed.

Barber Schweithelm made his statement soon after the crime was discovered. At the inquest he testified to seeing William Henry leave the house at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, but said nothing about the bundle. This is explained by the police on the ground that he did not want to injure William Henry any more than he could help. Asked yesterday as to the bundle, District Attorney Ridgway said: "Barber Schweithelm made to me personally the statement that when William Henry left his father's house he carried a bundle, and the statement was taken down in shorthand and is now in the possession of the police."

Of the case against William Henry, Mr. Ridgway said: "I consider that a very strong case of circumstantial evidence has been made out against William Henry, and I believe the police have the right man in custody. I feel satisfied William Henry did not intend to kill his father when he entered the house. There was a quarrel and the miser was killed during the struggle."

According to this view of the case the crime would be murder in the second degree, or manslaughter.

Evidence has been discovered by the police which they say they are satisfied proves that Miser Henry was killed either Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. This evidence is, in brief, as follows: Old Mr. Henry was in the habit of buying every morning a loaf of bread, 2 cents' worth of milk, and a morning newspaper. He put down on a little slip of paper every day each item of expenditure. The little slips he kept in bundles, tied about with a string. He also kept larger slips, on which he put down the sum total of each day's expenditures. On still larger slips he kept accounts of his expenses by weekly totals. Every morning, as regular as clockwork, the old miser threw open his basement shutters at 6:30 o'clock.

No paper of later date than Wednesday was found in the house by the police. Wednesday's paper was lying folded on the table in such a way as to show it had been read. The old miser bought his last 2 cents' worth of milk Wednesday morning, of the driver of the wagon that regularly serves George T. Riley, the caterer, whose store is opposite the Henry residence. Mr. Henry's basement shutters were closed as usual Wednesday night, but were not opened again Thursday morning.

The police found that there was a daily account slip for Wednesday's expenses in the miser's handwriting, but none after that—none for Thursday or Friday. Miser Henry was seen by Caterer Riley and others Wednesday, but was not seen by any one after that day.

On these facts the police have established the positive conclusion that Mr. Henry was killed either late Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. The body, when found, was fully dressed, so that the murder was not done in the middle of the night, because Mr. Henry always went to bed early, and slept until 6 o'clock.

The police say they are satisfied the murder was not committed for robbery, for the reason that neither the old miser's gold watch nor the money in his pocket, amounting to a considerable sum, was missing. Other facts tending to the same belief have come to light, and there is also the central fact of all in this connection, namely, that the other treasure trunk, containing a fortune in greenbacks, gold, gems, and securities, was left undisturbed in the closet. There were no metal bands around the trunk, and it could have been ripped open in a minute with a pocket knife.

From William Henry's former life, and from his own story of his wanderings after he left his father's house the Saturday before the murder, the police have woven another class of circumstantial evidence, tending, they claim, to show that he knows more than any other person concerning the circumstances of his father's tragic death. It is evident, the police infer, from his stories—his contradictory stories, as they are claimed to be—that he was "flush" with money after leaving his father's house the Saturday before the killing, then became nearly penniless Wednesday, and Thursday was again provided with funds. From this the police argument is that William stole money from the closet in his father's house Saturday and again at the time of the old miser's death.

One point which puzzles the police is this: Just after the discovery of the murder, Walter Henry told the police he had learned from his father that William had tried to enter the house by the use of his latchkey a few days before the miser's death, but had been kept out by bolting the door. If this story is correct, how came the miser afterward to forget his precaution and draw back the bolt? It has been surmised in answer to this that if William was the murderer he either entered the house by some other way than the doors, or else went in with his key while the miser was absent from the house. The theory of Police Superintendent McKelvey is that Miser Henry's murderer stood above him on the stairs leading into the basement. This is an inference drawn from the positions of the cuts in the skull. If correct, it would tend to show that the closet had been forced open before the murderer met his victim.

As bearing on the question whether Walter Henry knew, by his brother's confession to him, of the murder of his father, hours before the crime was discovered by the police, there is this to be said: On the night of the day of the finding of the body, Mrs. Walter Henry was quoted as saying that when William came to their house that day he did not act strangely, there was nothing unusual in his appearance, and he was not excited, but talked in a general way, remaining two hours. Walter Henry, the same night, reported at the Grant Police Station in Flatbush that William had come to his house very drunk, bordering on delirium tremens, and that he feared if he returned, as William had said he would do, he might create trouble. Walter also told of the finding of his father's body, expressed the suspicion that there had been foul play, and intimated that William was the most likely person to have killed his father.

Of William's past life enough has been learned by the police, they say, to satisfy them he has long kept bad company. Several years ago he was discharged from his place as cashier of a restaurant on Broadway, immediately after the robbery of the safe in the restaurant, although he was not openly charged with participation in the burglary.

"The further we go in this case," said Superintendent McKelvey yesterday, "the more we are satisfied that William is the person who committed the murder. All the evidence we have secured so far points to him as the guilty person. We have followed up every clue and investigated every theory that has been presented to us. A New-York paper has been publishing stories about Fletcher Jones, a nephew of the dead man, but we exhausted him long ago. We have had him under investigation, and we have no use for him. William is the man, if our evidence is to be believed. He is not the angel that he has been pictured. He has had a wayward life, and he is a man of the most violent passions when aroused. We have evidence that he is terrible when in anger. Nobody knew him better than his father, and the old man feared him. He had good reason for going to Justice Haggerty's court on Sunday morning and begging to have William arrested. He was panic-stricken, and apprehended just what has happened. 'Superintendent McKelvey sent me to court to get this warrant, and you must lock my son up,' said the old man to the clerk. Now, that was false. The old man had not seen me, and did not know me. But he was so desperate and so anxious for his son's arrest that he told a lie to get the warrant. Clerk Gross has since asked me if I sent Henry to him, and I told him I had never seen the old man. Yes, the further we go in our investigations the more I am impressed with the correctness of our theory. We have a lot of new evidence against the prisoner.

"It is not important of itself, but very important as a whole. We have discovered many little points insignificant in themselves, but of great value when taken together, in the prosecution of this inquiry."

Capt. Kitzer of the Fourth Precinct came to New-York yesterday and looked up a number of clues as to William Henry's past life. Ex-Superintendent Campbell had an interview yesterday with Superintendent McKelvey. It was said the talk was in reference to the Henry case. Neither would say anything about their talk.

Prof. A. K. Eaton, the chemist who has been analyzing the stains on William Henry's shirt and on the axe found in the basement of the miser's house, said yesterday: "I have made a preliminary examination of the stains with the microscope, but have not been able yet to determine much about the character of the spots.

"I have a very great regard for Dr. Shepard, and have much faith in his judgment. He saw the axe before I did, and had a better chance to notice it before it had been handled much. If the conditions of the injuries were as described by Dr. Shepard, I do not see how the murderer could have escaped without having his clothing pretty well spattered with blood."

JOHN P. TOWNSEND HONORED

University of Rochester Has Conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws Upon The Bowery Bank's President.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon John P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, by the Trustees of the University of Rochester. The announcement was made at the graduating exercises of the university last Wednesday afternoon.

The action of the Trustees in conferring this degree on Mr. Townsend is a tribute to his accomplishments as a scholar and his ability as a financier.

Mr. Townsend succeeded Edward Wood in the Presidency of the Bowery Savings Bank, in March, 1894. He had been connected with the institution for many years. He was born in Middlebury, Vt., in 1832. One of his ancestors, Thomas Townsend, settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1637, having emigrated from England. For five generations the descendants of the family lived in the neighborhood of Boston. Mr. Townsend's father came to New-York and engaged in the stave business.

Mr. Townsend, in 1855, became President of the Maritime Exchange, which office he held until 1888. He was Treasurer of the New-York Produce Exchange in 1887. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Director and Trustee in several benevolent and charitable institutions. He has devoted most of his time and energy to the consideration of the topics which interest the philanthropist and benefactor. He labors to better the condition of the plain people, and to the unfortunate he gives freely, actuated by the love of doing good.

Mr. Townsend was elected President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company in 1889, which position he now holds.

In spite of his large interests, Mr. Townsend has found time to do considerable literary work. He is the author of the article on savings banks in the Cyclopedia of Political History and Political Economy of the United States, as well as of standard papers on American savings banks, read at the Universal Scientific Congress of Provident Institutions, held in Paris in 1878, 1883, and 1889. He is also the author of a paper on savings banks read before the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga Springs, in 1877, and has contributed other valuable articles on the subject.

NO CAVALRY TROOP FOR BROOKLYN

Gen. McAlpin Refuses to Muster It In Until there Is an Appropriation.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin has decided that at the present time a troop of cavalry cannot be formed in Brooklyn.

A party of Brooklynites went to Peekskill Saturday to confer with Gen. McAlpin. There were in the party Major B. T. Clayton, Lieut. Col. W. H. A. Cochran, Capt. Van D. Macumber, Capt. E. A. Pratt, Paul Grout, and John T. Hettrick.

When Major Clayton referred to the matter, Adjt. Gen. McAlpin said: "I am with you heart and soul, but, unfortunately, we have no money to equip a troop at the present time. Your application should have been put in earlier, so we could have had the Legislature make an appropriation. I do not see what we can do until Fall, anyway. Keep your men together until that time, and we will do the best possible."

Major Clayton said there were ninety-five names on his rolls. It might not be easy to keep them together.

"If the only reason you cannot accept us at this time," said Major Clayton, "is lack of funds, we will buy our own uniforms and horse equipments, so that the State will be put to no expense."

"Then, later," said the Adjutant General, "you will be sending us the bills. I prefer, when you are mustered in, to have the State buy you everything."

Adopted Parents to Keep Katie Lee.

Annie Lee, who left her husband, a man named Glueckner, for Charles Lee, a Chinaman, was examined yesterday in Part II. of the General Sessions on the charge of selling her little daughter Katie Lee to Chin Yen Ying, a wealthy Chinese merchant, at 45 Mott Street.

As Chin Yen Ying and his wife allow the girl to be instructed at the Allen Street Mission, and promise to give her a good education, Recorder Goff ordered that the child, which had been in the care of the Gerry Society, be restored to her adopted parents.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Morrises in Boston.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, who were recently married in a romantic way at the Little Church Around the Corner, are still in Boston. It is understood that Mrs. Shepard has become reconciled to the match, and that the young people will soon return to town. It is their intention to go abroad later in the Summer.

—The Emerys' New Home.—Mr. and Mrs. riage of Miss Georgette Field of Boston, a daughter of Mrs. George P. Field, of Beacon Street, to Frederick G. Smith of this city, will take place at the residence of the bride's mother early in the Fall. The Fields will spend the Summer in the White Mountains.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement is announced of Miss Daisy Robbins, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Marsten Robbins of Baltimore, Md., to James Hunt of this city. The marriage will be celebrated early next Fall.

—The Henshaw-Raymond Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Grace Raymond, the daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Raymond, to Dr. George Henshaw, will take place on Thursday in the Shepard Memorial Church, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

—The Burdens Going to Lenox.—Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., who were married a few weeks ago at Lenox, have been at Biltmore, George Vanderbilt's North Carolina estate. They will return to Lenox next week.

—Off for the Catskills.—Among the New-Yorkers who have recently left town for the Catskills are Mr. and Mrs. David King, Mrs. Lewis Lyon, the Misses Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Foster, and the Misses Conkling.

—The Husteds at Bay Shore.—Mrs. Isaac Husted and Miss Husted have gone to their Summer home at Bay Shore, L. I. It is their intention to go abroad in September.

—The Arnouxs at Vineyard Haven.—Judge and Mrs. William H. Arnoux and Miss Helene Arnoux have gone to their country place at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

—The Emery's New Home.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery will shortly occupy their new home at Newport. It is expected that it will be completed this week.

—Mrs. Garner at Southampton.—Mrs. Thomas Garner of 17 Madison Avenue, has left for Southampton, where she will spend the Summer.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PUGILIST ON PAY ROLL

Also an Employe Who Fixed His Salary to Suit Himself.

INVESTIGATION IN KINGS COUNTY

Assembly Cities Committee Examining the Affairs and Management of the Department of Charities.

An investigation of the Department of Charities, in Kings County, was commenced yesterday morning in the Aldermanic Chamber, in the Brooklyn City Hall, by the Assembly Cities Committee.

The promised sensation, however, was not forthcoming. The proceedings were dull and prosy, and the public interest in them was so meagre that at no time were more than a dozen presons present.

The members of the Assembly Committee on Cities are James M. E. O'Grady, Chairman; Frank D. Pavey, Joseph L. Whittet, William Halpin, James Keenholtz, C. C. Cole, John M. Chambers, Frank Schulz, A. A. Wray, Samuel J. Foley, and John A. Hennessy. Hugo Hirsh, a Brooklyn lawyer, is acting as counsel for the committee. When the committee gets through investigating the Charities Department it proposes looking into the management of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

Only one witness was called yesterday—President Adolph Simis of the Board of Charities. He was asked about the number of employes in the department, and stated that there were 249, exclusive of nurses and attendants. Since the witness took charge of the department, in September, 1893, about sixty-eight or seventy mechanics had been discharged. There were thirty-three mechanics only in the employ of the department. There were seventy-seven at the same time last year.

As an evidence of the economy that had been practiced during Mr. Simis's incumbency, he read a list of salaries reduced of the following employes: Bernard Lamb, Secretary of the board, from $2,200 to $2,000; John A. Quintard, $3,600 to $2,500; B. J. Doyle, bookkeeper, $1,800 to $1,500; two lunacy examiners, $1,800 to $1,500; William Davidson, $1,200 to $1,000, and Mr. Schiellein, clerk, from $1,200 to $1,000, and Messrs. Brown and Goodhue, from $1,800 to $1,500. A new storekeeper, also, had been appointed at Flatbush, and his salary reduced from $2,400 to $2,000.

The reason so many mechanics had been discharged, Mr. Simis said, was because rumors had been in existence for some time that the force of the department could be profitably reduced, and that he had received communications from many citizens suggesting the reduction of the employes in the department.

Mr. Simis was then questioned as to the counsel for the board. He said that from 1882 to 1885 he was counsel to the board at a salary of $1,200 a year. When he entered on his duties as Commissioner, he found that John A. Quintard was counsel at a salary of $3,600 a year. He and Commissioner Henry later reduced the salary to $2,500.

The salary of Chief Engineer McCanna was also gone into. Mr. McCanna in 1893 received $8,000 a year. His salary in August of that year was increased from $2,500 to $3,000. When originally appointed his salary was $2,000. McCanna had collected his salary of $3,000 by putting that amount opposite his name on the payroll. The latter had to be compelled to, so as to allow other men to collect their salaries, and in order to do this Mr. McCanna's item had to be included. The legal effect of this certification was looked up, and found to be equivalent to a resolution. The present board had held back from McCanna's salary a sum equal to the overpayments, but on submission of an opinion by counsel, paid it back again. Subsequently, the board reduced McCanna's salary to $2,500, which it is to-day.

Mr. Simis was next questioned concerning the power of the board to spend more money than was appropriated for it. Mr. Simis said the earnings of the department had been used, because that was necessary if the patients were to be saved from starvation. He admitted that he was not aware that by Chapter 225 of the Laws of 1888 only the actual appropriation could be expended, nor was he aware that there was another law which actually forbade the use of savings.

The board has been in the habit of expending the earnings of the county institutions without check by any other official, but Mr. Simis admitted that in his opinion the system was not to be commended. He however, was emphatic in his declaration that he could not see what would become of the inmates of the county institutions if the board was not permitted to expend the earnings.

The afternoon session was held in Part I. of the City Court, with Mr. Simis still in the witness chair. He explained the manner in which the prisoners at the county institutions were let out to various contractors and manufacturers of mailbags, womens' shirtwaists, &c. He was of the opinion that the convicts earned from 20 to 35 cents a day, while some of those employed in the curled hair industry earned as much as 47 cents a day.

Mr. Hirsh wanted to know how much a day the Commissioners of Charities were receiving for the prisoners from other counties, but the witness declined to answer this question publicly, on the ground that it would be prejudicial to the interests of Kings County.

The question of the water supply at the county institutions was next touched upon. Mr. Simis said there were two reservoirs. One held water up to a certain point, but it was insufficient for the uses of the department. The other—a storage reservoir—held water, but it was useless, since the doctors state that its use would be injurious to health. The full reservoir cost $80,000, and the storage reservoir $120,000, he thought, but was not sure of his figures.

Going back to the question of the discharge of mechanics, Mr. Simis said there were a number of painters in the employ of the department when he went there, but they were subsequently discharged.

"Do you recollect the name of Leonard Tracy?" asked Mr. Hirsh.

"Yes, I do," replied Mr. Simis. "Some one came to me and said that Mr "Liney" Tracy was a pugilist, and kept a saloon on Franklin Avenue."

"He figured as a painter on the pay roll?"

"Yes, Sir," answered Mr. Simis.

The hearing will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, in the County Court House, Brooklyn.

Health Inspectors Appointed.

The Board of Health yesterday appointed Frank J. Moran, 315 East Forty-third Street, clerk in the bacteriological department, at a salary of $60 a month. Gustave R. Tuska of 1,125 Madison Avenue was appointed Inspector of Offensive Trades at a salary of $100 a month. A corps of fifty physicians was also appointed to act as Summer Inspectors in connection with the Bureau of Contagious Diseases. Their duty will be to visit tenement houses and inspect their sanitary condition. They will hold office only during July and August. Of the number, thirty are reappointed.

Opening of Hotel Windsor.

On Saturday, June 15, the Hotel Windsor, on Lake Champlain, Rouse's Point, N. Y., opened for the season under most auspicious circumstances, mid boom of cannon and raising of flags, with a dozen guests and more arriving daily.

The coming season promises to be most enjoyable. With the fine climate, the unsurpassed fishing within half a mile, all outdoor sports, tennis, golf, &c., most excellent roads for cycling, together with yachting, rowing, bathing, &c., tend to make this indeed an ideal spot for a Summer's outing.

One of the pleasant features this season will be a series of semi-monthly "hops," also a number of concerts, musicals, &c., which have proved so enjoyable in the past.

The Windsor will this season be under the management of Mr. G. C. Howe, who so successfully conducted the same last year, and whose efficient management was so well exemplified at the Buckingham in St. Augustine, Fla., last Winter.

PREPARING FOR SCHUETZEN FEST

The Board of Directors Holds a Business Meeting—There Will Be Many Prizes.

The Board of Directors of the National Schuetzen Bund held a business meeting last night at the headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place, at which President William V. Weber presided. The drawings and specifications of The New-York Times's six honorary prizes of record were submitted and received with applause. Many other awards were announced.

With each meeting the board receives additional announcements from individuals and firms that they will give costly prizes, and from the present outlook the awards will far exceed $50,000 in value.

A telegram was received from Chicago, informing the bund that the delegation of the San Francisco Schuetzen Verein expected to arrive here to-night at 10.40. This delegation comprises the champion German-American rifle shots of the Pacific coast, who come here with the determination of taking home with them several of the most coveted prizes. Another delegation from San Francisco, representing the American crack shots of California, will arrive later and take active part in the contests. The visitors will be received by the Reception Committee and some of the officers.

The statement in last Sunday's Times that Philip Hexeimer would be grand marshal was a mistake. The committee had called upon Mr. Hexeimer and received his consent to act as such, but the officers of the bund had previously prevailed on Alexander Stein to accept the position, in consequence of which Mr. Hexeimer received a vote of thanks, and upon explanation gracefully resigned.

The various committees reported that all arrangements for the festival, which begins next Saturday and closes July 8, had been perfected, and that all was now in readiness for a mammoth tournament. It was resolved that the annual meeting of the bund take place at the headquarters, in Glendale Park, on the afternoon of July 5, at 5 o'clock. At this meeting the election of officers will take place, and the city where the next schuetzen fest, in 1898, is to be held, will be designated.

A number of additional societies have officially signified a desire to participate in the parade next Monday, and a number of communications have been received from rifle clubs not previously announced, stating their desire to take part in the prize shooting. The list of clubs and individuals that will compete in the prize bowling is growing daily, and this feature of the festival promises to be highly interesting.

BAKERS WOULD ENFORCE THE LAW

Will Seek to Improve Sanitation in All New-York City Shops.

The better class of bakers in this city are determined that the new law affecting the sanitary interests of bakeshops and operative bakers in New-York shall be enforced to the letter.

It is well known that some of the bakeries in the city are breeding places for pestilence, and that many of the bakers themselves pay little heed to any sanitary laws. To break up this disregard of the law, the joint Agitation Committee of the various bakers' unions of New-York has taken steps to unite all the unions, hoping by this means to root out the evil.

A meeting of this joint committee was held on Sunday at its headquarters, 263 Bowery. The committee appointed to compile statistics as to the condition of the bakeshops promised some interesting reports when its work was completed. Chairman Vogt announced that there would be two bakers among the four bakeshop inspectors to be appointed.

A mass meeting of all the bakers' unions in the city will be held next Sunday morning at Clarendon Hall, when an attempt will be made to effect a general organization.

LOOKING INTO A. J. B. MILLER'S ACCOUNTS

Deposited Less Money for the Public Administrator than He Received.

The Commissioners of Accounts are making a rigid examination of the books in the office of Public Administrator William M. Hoes to determine, if possible, the extent of the defalcation of the late A. J. B. Miller, who acted as bookkeeper in the office and made all the bank deposits.

Miller was a veteran, and a trusted employe. He died in December last. Soon afterward Mr. Hoes found that Miller had made a practice of depositing less money than he took away from the office. He covered up the shortage with false entries.

It was discovered that Miller had two wives, and that his real name was Schumuller. It is believed that Miller's shortage will be amply covered by his estate in Brooklyn, of which Mr. Hoes is administrator.

Found the Bodies of Drowned Persons.

JERSEY CITY, June 24.—The body of Daniel Garvey, twenty-eight, of New-London, one of the crew of the tug Fred E. Ives, was found at the Scranton dock, at the foot of Hudson Street, to-day. The tug lay at the Scranton dock over Sunday. Garvey went ashore Saturday evening. The finding of the body was the first that was known of his fate by the crew.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., June 24.—The body of a man was found floating near Storber's dock this afternoon. It is so badly decomposed that it is unrecognizable. All the flesh on the head and hands had disappeared. The man had evidently been in the water six months. He was dressed in a dark suit of clothes of good material. In the pockets were found a matchbox, with the name of J. G. McShane engraved on it, and a business card containing the name of R. Stuart Littlepage, with Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md. The body is at Johannis morgue.

Yonkers Trolley Cars in Collision.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 24.—Two electric trolley cars on the Nepperhan Avenue line collided this morning near Elm Street. Both cars were going in the same direction down grade. Motorman Daniel Mead was in charge of the rear car, and could not check his car in time to avoid a collision. His car bumped into the rear platform of the forward one with great force. The crash broke down the ironwork of the rear car, and Mead was badly injured by being struck in the abdomen by a heavy piece of iron. He was taken to the hospital for treatment.

Jersey City's Population Increased.

JERSEY CITY, June 24.—The returns of the Second and Twelfth Wards census were completed to-day. The Second Ward has a population of 18,295, the Twelfth Ward 17,861. This raises the average from the 18,054 of the preceding seven wards to 14,170 from the nine wards, and indicates a population of about 170,000. In 1890 the Federal census showed a population of 163,000. If the average of the seven wards first enumerated in the present census had been kept up the city would have a smaller population than in 1890.

Poorhouse Miser's Hoard Found.

JERSEY CITY, June 24.—Peter Rahn, a Swede, formerly a carpenter for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was committed to the Hudson County Poorhouse recently. It was reported that he was a miser and had money. Detectives to-day searched the room at 40 Essex Street recently occupied by Rahn, and found at the bottom of an old trunk $185 in bills and $52.50 in gold. Rahn says he has a wife and six children in Brooklyn. Fear that the treasure would be stolen caused Rahn to speak of it to the authorities.

Albert Hentjen Shoots Himself.

Albert Hentjen, thirty-seven years old, who lived with his wife on the top floor of 661 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide last evening by shooting himself in the head. He was taken to the Seney Hospital. He was alone at the time of the shooting. It is believed that he was temporarily insane, and was brooding over the loss of his child, who died last week.

We're weak on bicycle and golf suits; have been all along.

Too bad! But most everybody who comes into our stores wants ordinary straight-away clothes—right cloth, style, making, fit. This we attend to first of all. If we have mind and facilities left to do other things, we do 'em.

It has been hard to get right cloths for our regular stock and to get clothes made right this year; we've not had mind and facilities to attend properly to the bicycle and golf business.

By the way, the bicycle and golf suits we have are great.

Negligee shirts.
Straw hats.
Tan shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Detective Sergeant Heidelberg took to the District Attorney's office yesterday Samuel J. K. Adler, a lawyer who formerly practiced in the East Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, and who was indicted for grand larceny for securing from a man named Kellar a loan of $4,000 on property that was mortgaged beyond its value. He fled, and his bail of $5,000 was forfeited. He is now in the Tombs.

—Charles Meisner, forty years old, who lived in East New-York, employed as an engineer by E. A. & G. M. Williams, Jr., stoneworkers, at Sixty-eighth Street and Avenue J, last night became entangled in the machinery. His skull and both legs were fractured. He died in the Flower Hospital.

—Mr. H. H. Moore of this city in four casts caught and landed ten trout in Ray Brook, Essex County, last week. At the first cast he landed three, at the second and third two each, and at the fourth three.

Brooklyn.

—Nicholas Bernier, foreman of the Abbott-Katz Brewing Company, was arrested yesterday on the technical charge of unlawfully conducting the business. He was admitted to bail in $1,000 by United States Commissioner Morle. This is the first move in the libel proceedings brought against the brewing company.

—Lawyer W. H. Hale appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday, and applied for an order requiring the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen to show cause why they should not redistrict into Assembly districts Senate Districts 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8. Justice Brown denied the motion.

—Mary Berenberg, thirty years old, a servant at 267 Keap Street, attempted to commit suicide by asphyxiation yesterday. She was found on the kitchen floor with a tube in her mouth, the other end of which was attached to the gas jet. She was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

—County Treasurer Adams will on Saturday next open the bids for $1,500,000 of registered 4 per cent. bonds of the Kings County Public Park Fund. They are in lots of $37,500, payable yearly, beginning May 1, 1905, and ending May 1, 1944.

—Gen. Allen Thomas of Louisiana, United States Minister to Venezuela, will have a reception on Friday evening by the Young Men's Democratic Club of the Twenty-third Ward.

—Mrs. Cary, President of the Kings County Political Equality League, has sent a letter to Mayor Schieren, thanking him for appointing women to the Board of Education.

—During the past week the public baths were patronized by 5,006 men, 18,307 boys, 1,034 women, and 3,062 girls.

Long Island.

—The funeral of Sister Juliana, Mother Superior of the Convent of the Sisters of St. Dominick, at Amityville, who died Friday of consumption, took place yesterday from the convent. Sister Juliana had been Mother Superior of the convent since the death of Mother Columba, a year ago.

—Philena Birdsall, eighty-eight years old, died at her home, in Jamaica, Sunday night. Mrs. Birdsall was a member of one of the oldest Quaker families on Long Island. Her remains will be interred in the Prospect Park Quaker burying ground, in Brooklyn, Wednesday.

—The suit brought against Kings and Queens Counties by Dean & Westbrook, contractors, for $25,000 for damages caused by changes in the plans and delays in construct-

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

MASSIVE AND MAJESTIC.

A magnificent olden-time bedroom suit of heavy antique oak, with the dark richness of the Flemish finish. The carving appropriate to such pieces is dignified and sedate in character rather than of the "flashy" modern type. This suit is a choice conception and a correct example of the handiwork of the "old masters" of the furniture art. Words cannot adequately picture the grace of its lines and the beauty of its proportions. At the manufacturing price if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

TIMELY BARGAINS---We place on sale to-day in our basement a large assortment of goods particularly useful at the present time at prices that will prove interesting to shrewd buyers.

HAMMOCKS.

Large size White Mexican Hammocks, 14 feet long, braided edge; same size sold elsewhere at 75c. to 98c.,

59c. each.

Same size in colors . . . . 75c.

Large assortment Woven Cotton Hammocks, with and without fringe Pillows, Stretchers, Hooks, Ropes, &c.

CROQUET SETS.

Twelve styles, all well made and nicely polished,

88c. to 7.50 set.

OIL STOVES.

Large double Stoves, with four 4½-inch wicks,

2.19 each.

GAS STOVES.

Two-Burner Black Iron Gas Stoves, with six feet of tubing,

98c. each.

Large size, two-burners, on high legs,

1.98 each.

GARDEN HOSE.

50 feet Garden Hose, good quality, with nozzle, for

2.75.

Large assortment Lawn Mowers, Window and Door Screens, Refrigerators and Ice Chests at extremely low prices.

Open Stock Dinnerware.

The "Pansy" Pattern.

We place on sale to-day one of the choicest and neatest patterns of "Maddocks" English Porcelain Dinnerware, Brown or Blue Decoration, handsomely filled-in enamel flower design, at

ONE-HALF VALUE.

Plates, all sizes, each	10c.
Fruit Saucers, each	89c.
Individual Butters, doz.	36c.
Meat Dishes, each	16c., 29c., 47c., 65c., 98c.
Pickle Dishes, each	19c.
Bakers, each	19c. and 29c.
Soup Tureens, each,	98c. and 1.25
Covered Dishes, each	48c.
Covered Butter Dishes, each	48c.
Gravy Boats, each	25c.
Jugs, each	13c. to 38c.
Salads, each	69c.
Compotes, each	59c.
Teacups and Saucers, each	12c.
Coffee Cups and Saucers, each	15c.
Tea Pots, each	49c.
Chocolate Pots, each	59c.
Sugars, each	39c.
Creamers, each	19c.
Bowls, each	12c.
Cracker Jars, each	99c.

Large Variety of Other Dishes at Equally Low Prices.

TWO MURDERERS SENTENCED TO DIE

William Caesar and Richard Lench to Pay the Penalty for Their Crimes.

William Caesar, who was convicted of murder in the first degree, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder Goff to die in Sing Sing Prison during the week commencing July 29.

Caesar was taken into court by one of Sheriff Tamsen's deputies and arraigned before the bar for sentence. His counsel, Mr. Howe, made the usual motion for a new trial, on the ground that the evidence submitted by the prosecution was not strong enough to warrant conviction for murder in the first degree. Mr. Howe said, in any case, he did not think the evidence warranted a greater penalty than the conviction of murder in the second degree. The Recorder denied the motion for a new trial, and Counselor Howe served notice of appeal.

Richard Leach, who was convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree on the charge of cutting his wife's throat, was resentenced by Justice Ingraham yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The date fixed for the execution of the sentence is the week commencing Monday, Aug. 5.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Henry R. Wolcott of Colorado is at the Gilsey.

—Gov. John Gary Evans of Colorado is at the Marlborough.

—The Rev. Dr. Wakefield of San José, Cal., is at the St. Denis.

—John W. Doane and Norman B. Ream of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Marquis Montagliont of the Italian Embassy at Washington is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Gov. Rufus B. Bullock of Georgia and Charles W. Hackett of Utica are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador; Baroness Fava, and A. de Yturbide of Washington are at the Cambridge.

—Gen. Rufus Saxton, United States Army; ex-Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia, William D. Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., are at the Waldorf.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Trenton, N. J., June 24.—Attorney General Stockton, who was consulted to-day by Prosecutor Jenkins of Camden County, advised that the appeal to the United States court in the case of Loubert, the condemned murderer, acted as a stay, and that the condemned man cannot be legally executed on Thursday.

Detroit, Mich., June 24.—Dr. D. J. Seaman was placed on trial this afternoon charged with having caused the death of Emily Hall of Halesowen, England. It is charged that Emily Hall was sent by the Rev. Jonathan Bel of Black Heath, Dudley, England, to this city.

Washington, June 24.—Six Chinamen who reached New-York from Cuba to-day, claiming to have been residents of New-Orleans, were ordered deported by Secretary Carlisle.

Trenton, N. J., June 24.—August Splidt, convicted last week of illegal distilling in Hudson County, was to-day fined $1,000 and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

Washington, June 24.—G. T. Smith of Elnora, N. Y., was appointed to-day a fourth-class Postmaster.

ing the Meeker Avenue Bridge over Newtown Creek has been dismissed by the referee.

—The Brookhaven Town Clerk is having considerable difficulty collecting the dog tax. There are 300 dogs in Port Jefferson, but only 15 have been licensed. In many villages dog owners decline to pay for the license.

—The first Spanish mackerel caught this season in the Great South Bay took hold of a hook owned by George S. Coe of Bay Shore. The fish have made their appearance this year a month earlier than usual.

—A special meeting to vote on the appropriation of $25,000 to build another schoolhouse in the Woodhaven Union School District has been called by the Board of Education.

—Postmaster Kirkpatrick of Patchogue has received notice that he will not have to assume the loss of $1,500 that was stolen from the Post Office some months ago.

—A three-story frame dwelling at Brooklyn Hills, owned by H. W. Lange, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000 early yesterday morning.

—A large tract of land at Port Jefferson is to be sold at public auction to settle the estate of the late P. T. Barnum, the showman.

—The eighteen-hole course of the Shinnecock Golf Club has a circuit of three miles, and is said to be the longest in this country.

—The Rev. Charles G. Ellis of Northport has been presented with a fast horse by the members of his congregation.

Yonkers.

—D. A. Waterman addressed the young men's rally in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, Sunday afternoon. The song by the trio of ladies, the Misses Kipp, Odell, and Tarbell, was very much enjoyed. The Rev. Dr. John Reid of the First Presbyterian Church will address the young men next Sunday.

—Bicyclist Van Tassell won the one-mile handicap race Saturday afternoon, under the management of the Yonkers Bicycle Club. W. Weller easily won the boys' one-mile race, and the two-mile club race was also captured by Van Tassell,

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MUST ANSWER FOR ARSON

Indictments Against Members of Alleged Incendiary Bands.

CHARLES LENZ CHARGED WITH BRIBERY

Assistant District Attorney Davis Talks of the Cases—What Is Said of Possible Removal of Fire Marshal.

Four indictments against as many members of the band of incendiaries, whose doings were betrayed by a leader, Samuel Milch, who confessed to Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, were found yesterday by the General Sessions Grand Jury. The indicted are:

COHEN, HENRY, shirt manufacturer, partner of Koppel Friedland in the firm of L. Cohen & Co., 12 White Street. Participated, as alleged, in the fire there and at L. Gordon's shirt place, 21 Walker Street. Said to have fled to Europe.

FRIEDLAND, KOPPEL, indicted for arson in the third degree. In custody, and held in default of bail.

HOLT, GEORGE W., fire insurance adjuster, had the alias of Rose. Indicted for arson in the second degree for complicity in a fire at 99 Willett Street July 4, 1894. At liberty on $10,000 bail.

LENZ, CHARLES, policeman, Twenty-eighth Precinct, formerly an assistant to Fire Marshal Mitchel. Indicted for bribery for receiving $100 to be discreet in the matter of the fire at L. Cohen & Co.'s.

Assistant District Attorney Davis went before the Grand Jury yesterday with Simon Rosenbaum, Milch, and other witnesses, including the Fire Marshal, and the findings were promptly decided upon. The jury went into court in the early afternoon and its foreman, Cyrus W. Clark, sent up the indictments to Judge Fitzgerald They were placed in the custody of Clerk John F. Carroll. It is probable that Lenz, Friedland, and Holt will be called to plead to them to-day.

While taking great interest in bringing the entire band of arson conspirators to justice, District Attorney Fellows said yesterday that he had decided to sail for Antwerp on the Friesland to-morrow. It was not, he said, a question of recreation, but of health. The McLaughlin trial came after a season of unusual demand on his time and strength, and left him almost prostrated. He had shaped the scope of investigation in the arson cases, and his ideas and wishes were known to his assistants, so that they will not deviate from his plan to bring all concerned in the incendiary plots to justice. Under Chapter 681 of the Laws of 1892 he had designated Mr. Davis as chief of the staff of the District Attorney's office.

It was learned that this assignment gave complete satisfaction. Mr. Fellows's staff will see him off on the steamer, and they have arranged to present him with a floral device as a testimonial of regard and hearty good wishes. Mr. Davis will speak for his colleagues when "good-bye" is said. Mr. Davis, referring to the indictments last evening, said:

"This is but a beginning. There have been four indictments found against the three men arrested last week and an associate, whose name, because of my official position, I cannot mention, as he is not in custody.

"I shall not go before the Grand Jury again to-morrow or perhaps for several days. There will no doubt be more indictments. I am going over the whole of the evidence that we possess that may be obtained to push forward the cases to a complete and satisfactory dealing out of justice. We are not going to stop half way.

"Talking of Fire Marshal Mitchel, he was here to-day aiding in the investigation. I was surprised to learn that while he has held the office he has secured twenty convictions for arson, and thirteen pleas of guilty. In my opinion his integrity is absolutely impregnable. I do not think that he has been other than active and conscientious in the performance of his duty, and it appears to me that only those who fear him, men he has been tracking and hounding, are now seeking his removal from office by invoking influence or spreading calumny in various quarters. I hope that he will not be removed.

"As to the charge that an official or an attaché of this bureau was in league with the firebugs and gave them friendly hints on information obtained here, I think it is disposed of. Milch told us he knew of his indictment, and that the information came from a lawyer whose reputation is such that it is likely that an investigation with a view to his disbarment may be made. Milch said that the lawyer got his tip in the District Attorney's office.

"I conferred with Col. Fellows, and he directed me to probe the matter to an issue. So I sent for this lawyer to-day. When confronted with Milch's statement, he made a point blank denial that the news of Milch's indictment was obtained in this office.

"It is a question of veracity. The issue is with the lawyer. I know the person aimed at, and do not believe him guilty, not even of carelessness or a slip of the tongue. At any rate, it seems to me manifestly unfair to blight any man's future on such evidence while, if the man is guilty, he is more deserving of punishment than these incendiaries."

An endeavor was made yesterday by Lenz's friends to secure his liberty on bail and bondsmen were taken to the District Attorney's office. Bail Clerk Anderson did not, however, approve of the sureties, and insisted on an appraisal of the property named as security by a real estate dealer of established probity.

"I do not care," said President O. H. La Grange of the Fire Department yesterday, "to declare any policy in regard to the Fire Marshal or his bureau in advance, while I will say that I am in absolute ignorance of any plan to remove Marshal Mitchel or compel his resignation.

"We meet to-morrow morning as a board and shall very probably consider the subject which has for some time been a matter of inquiry and study. The board acts as a whole, not through its individual members, and because of misrepresentation and the distorting of what I have said I have ceased to answer as an individual and cannot speak for the board.

"This is because, as a matter of fact, the subject has got to be presented, discussed in all its bearings, and acted on. I might outline a policy and give my views and be voted down and made ridiculous.

"The New-York Times not long ago did outline the fundamental policy in this case, which is to ascertain the needs of the Fire Marshal's bureau, what reforms may be introduced and what change in or increase of the personnel would result best for the public interest in the matter, first of preventing incendiarism; second of detecting incendiaries, and last of punishing those guilty of arson."

Marshal Mitchel declined to talk about his bureau or his relations with the Commissioners, who, he said, should be left to give out information or act as they saw fit. He was content, he added, to trust them to do what was proper.

Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield said that no decisive action would be taken to-day in regard to the retention or removal of the Fire Marshal. Mr. Mitchel's bureau had been under investigation for a couple of weeks, and some changes in method had been introduced. One of them is to require the Marshal to explain the work of the previous day and his plans daily to Mr. Sheffield. The bureau would in time be properly equipped for efficient detective service of a character that would not only be equal to coping with organized bands of incendiaries, but with such mysterious happenings as the recent fires on the west side. All of the present staff found efficient and trustworthy would be retained.

An official possessed of all the intimate facts in relation to the aims of the Commissioners and their intentions in regard to Mr. Mitchel and his staff, said that the Marshal would be tested by retention in office after his bureau had been liberally provided with fire detectives and funds. Mr. Mitchel has passed through several régimes, which were of a character to encourage every bureau chief in the Fire Department to act as if there was no Board of Commissioners and to resent interference.

Besides, some of the former Commissioners were indifferent so long as they served a political end or drew their salary. Others were absolutely ignorant of the importance of the bureau of the Fire Marshal or its work. The new régime will have no bureaucracy, and will insist on knowing what each bureau chief is doing, and on being in constant touch with him, making him responsible for his subordinates.

The charge that Marshal Mitchel should have known that his assistants, Lenz and Frank, were in league with "firebugs" can be met with proof that, while short-handed, he was always so much occupied with official business that he had either to do as he did or neglect official business to play detective on his assistants with no prospect of success.

Mr. Mitchel is blamed by the present board for taking independent action without consulting the Commissioners, and for not reporting the necessities of his office. For instance, when money was necessary to prosecute inquiry and to keep informers in good humor, he, after running around to various officials, including the Controller and the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, went, hat in hand, to the fire insurance underwriters and obtained a dole to carry out official duty. This will be provided for in the future by an ample secret service fund.

While the officials in the District Attorney's office regard Mr. Mitchel as incorruptible and efficient, and the fire underwriters indorse him warmly and unreservedly, and clamor for his retention in office, the police at the Central Office appear to have a spite against him. This is markedly the case in the Detective Bureau, and the Fire Commissioners will probe deeply in this quarter to discover if a valid reason exists for such hostility.

One of the features of the new equipment of the Fire Marshal's office will be the detailing of fire detectives to each battalion district. They will be so disposed of that one at least will arrive at every fire with the fire apparatus. The firemen will not be expected to go outside of their regular duty, but the detective will be expected to note every appearance and circumstance at the fire to aid in determining its character. Should he decide that a crime has been committed, he will notify the Marshal and furnish him with the facts ascertained on arriving at the fire.

OPPOSES THE NIAGARA BRIDGE

United States Engineer Major Ruffner Says It Would Seriously Interfere with Navigation.

BUFFALO, June 24.—United States Engineer Major Ruffner has put his veto on the plans of ambitious Niagara River harnessers, who propose to develop power at the city's door by the construction of bridges and piers. Some time ago Major Ruffner wrote to Gov. Morton, advising him to disapprove the Mather bill, because the proposed bridge would, in his opinion, be an obstruction to navigation, hinting that, even if the Governor should approve the bill, the Federal Government would never permit the bridge to be built. On Saturday Major Ruffner gave expression to his views in a very emphatic manner to one of the inventors. He said that, while the plans were good ones for developing power, he would be compelled to report against allowing such obstructions in the river.

Major Ruffner said further: "The present international bridge would never have been built had not the right been obtained just after the war, when things were so unsettled. Another franchise could not be bought for $20,000. What is more, the City of Buffalo could not, under any circumstances, get permission to build another inlet pier."

A DECISION AGAINST WILLIAM H. CAINE

The Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Elks at Atlantic City Was Legal.

BUFFALO, June 24.—Among the cases decided by the General Term at the close of the last session was that of William H. Caine against the Grand Lodge of Elks. Caine obtained an injunction restraining the Grand Lodge from meeting at Atlantic City last Summer, and forbidding the expenditure of any Grand Lodge funds for that purpose. This injunction was set aside by Justice Ward, on motion of the Atlantic City Grand Lodge, and Caine, who represents the Jamestown faction, appealed from Justice Ward's order.

The order setting aside the injunction is affirmed by the General Term, Justice Lewis writing the opinion. The General Term says that the Grand Lodge at Detroit directed the Grand Trustees to fix the time and place of the next annual session. This was not a part of their duties under the constitution of the order, and this special duty was committed to them as a "special committee."

Their subsequent removal by A. Apperly of Louisville, Ky., who was at that time Grand Exalted Ruler, did not affect their action in selecting Atlantic City.

The opinion also holds that the action of Apperly, in removing the Grand Trustees and the Committee on Laws, was arbitrary and illegal.

HUBBARD TAYLOR SMITH WINS

He Has the Largest Percentage for the Position of Consular Clerk.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Hubbard Taylor Smith of Indiana made the highest percentage in the examination at the State Department on Saturday for the position of Consular Clerk, and has been recommended to the Secretary of State for appointment. The tenure of the office is for life, the only civil position of the sort in the Federal service outside of the judiciary.

Mr. Smith, familiarly called "Hub" Smith, is well known as the author of some of the most popular songs of the day, including "Swinging in the Grapevine Swing" and the "Tale of Woe." He was private secretary to John W. Foster when the latter was Secretary of State, and was also an attaché of the Bering Sea tribunal at Paris. He is at present a clerk in the State Department. Mr. Smith will probably be assigned to Berlin.

Shot His Bride of a Night.

BOSTON, June 24.—Frank Brown, an Italian, whose residence is in London Street, East Boston, was married last night, and there were prolonged wedding festivities. Brown this morning attempted to kill his wife. He fired four shots from a revolver at her, one of them taking effect in the woman's side. Brown fled from the house immediately after the shooting, and has not yet been apprehended.

ADVISED AGAINST APPEAL

Corporation Counsel Scott's Opinion in Devery and Glennon's Case.

IF REINSTATED, MAY BE SUSPENDED

Question Raised as to Appointing Colored Men Policemen—Nothing to Prevent It, Mr. Grant Says.

The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Scott advising against appealing from the decision of the Common Pleas Court ordering the reinstatement of Capt. William S. Devery and his former Ward Man, Edward Glennon. Capt. Devery and Patrolman Glennon were dismissed in August last.

No action was taken on the Corporation Counsel's opinion, but it was referred to Commissioner Parker, who will report as to the advisability of putting the Captain and Patrolman Glennon on duty.

The Corporation Counsel says that after an examination of the record in the two cases and of the opinion delivered by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, he has arrived at the conclusion that an appeal would be inexpedient.

"As the Court of Common Pleas has decided that the trial of charges against these two officers was in effect no trial at all," he says, "the board is in a position to take such action on the original charges against these two officers as may seem to it expedient and advisable."

Capt. Devery and Patrolman Glennon were charged with receiving bribes from keepers of disorderly houses on the east side. Their principal accusers were Katie Schubert and Rhoda Sanford, who kept disorderly houses in the Eleventh Precinct. The same women accused Capt. Cross and Ward Man Smith, who were dismissed on their evidence and subsequently reinstated by the courts.

The Judges characterized the Schubert and Sanford women as notorious liars, whose statements should not have been believed. In view of this, it is unlikely that the Commissioners will now place Capt. Devery and Glennon on trial. The old board went on with the trial of Devery last Summer in spite of the fact that he was ill and unable to appear. His counsel protested against the proceeding as being irregular, but the Commissioners heard the testimony of the witnesses against him and dismissed him from the department. Patrolman Glennon was also dismissed at the same time.

Commissioner Parker will look into the matter and decide what course should be taken. If the board should decide not to retry Devery and Glennon on the old charges, and should restore them to duty, both, it is said, will be immediately suspended under the indictments pending against them.

A letter was received by the Commissioners from E. A. Turner, a negro, who wanted to know whether colored men had any chance of being appointed on the force. Commissioner Grant asked that the communication be referred to him. Mr. Grant, after the meeting, said: "There is nothing in the law which prevents the appointment of negroes on the police force. A committee of colored men called on me in reference to the matter. I informed them that negroes had the same privilege of applying for appointment as white men. They would be required to pass the same examinations to become eligible. There is nothing at all to prevent their appointment."

Mr. Grant was asked whether he thought colored men should be appointed.

"If a negro gets on the eligible list," he said, "and is in every way the equal of the white man, I suppose he would have to take his chances of being appointed. I would not advise a negro to seek the place, as I do not believe it would be pleasant for him. I would not favor a colored man because he was a colored man."

President Roosevelt when seen said he had no views to express on the subject.

"All I have to say is this," he continued. "I shall consider every one, no matter who it is, on merits alone."

Roundsmen William C. Wright and John A. Wood of the West Sixty-seventh Street Station were remanded to patrol duty on a recommendation of President Roosevelt. These are the two Roundsmen Mr. Roosevelt caught napping on his tour last Friday night.

HUNT DIVORCE CASE SETTLED

Private Separation and Support in Return for Withdrawal of Suit.

The suit of Mrs. Hattie W. Hunt for an absolute divorce from her husband, Hiram W. Hunt, one of the best-known clubmen in Brooklyn, was called in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Bartlett yesterday.

Hiram W. Hunt is a member of the Brooklyn Club, of which organization Justice Bartlett, Justice Cullen, and Justice Gaynor are also members.

Assistant District Attorney Clarke, who appeared for Mr. Hunt, said: "We are ready to go on, your Honor."

"You mean we are ready to settle," said Lawyer Paul De Fere, counsel for Mrs. Hunt. "We accept the terms."

Justice Bartlett was greatly relieved when he heard that the case had been settled.

Counsel refused to give the details of the agreement, but it provides for a private separation and adequate support of Mrs. Hunt and her daughter. These terms are contingent upon the withdrawal of the suit. There were twenty issues on which Mrs. Hunt based her action.

Subsequently Mr. Clarke said: "We made the offers of adjustment. We had nothing to fear from the trial. Mrs. Hunt's charges were absurd."

Mr. Hunt at one time was reputed to be worth $1,000,000. According to his answer in the suit, he says he is now worth only $30,000. He is sixty-four years old.

A WEALTHY NEW-JERSEY SMUGGLER

His Fine Promptly Paid When Announced in the Court at Trenton.

TRENTON, June 24.—Francis Sanguinetto, Agelo Helfo, and Eltore Fantoli were each fined $100 and costs, in the United States court to-day, for smuggling cigars into this country at Hoboken.

Fantoli, who is a Spaniard, is said to be heir to an estate in Cuba worth $800,000. He spent $30,000 in one year, after which a guardian was appointed for him. The guardian bound him out for two years to serve in the merchant marine service. It was while at sea that he fell in with the other prisoners. His fine was promptly paid, and he left the court in company with his lawyer, Lorenzo Nelfo of New-York.

Death of R. H. Babcock.

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 24.—R. H. Babcock, formerly very wealthy, who married a niece of Hetty Green, died yesterday morning of softening of the brain. Mrs. Babcock is dangerously ill herself. Both were in destitute circumstances, and the Green family has been appealed to for aid. Babcock will be buried at Fort Worth to-morrow, with Knights of Pythias ceremonies.

IRON AND STEEL MILLS BUSY

The Outlook Bright for Prosperous Business—Advances Made in Prices Do Not Check Orders.

Recent meetings in this city of steel and iron manufacturers, as noted in The New-York Times, have turned fresh attention to trade conditions in these lines. Advances in prices have already been made, without checking orders, of which there is accumulation enough to keep the mills working to their full capacity for the rest of the year. Labor has had the full benefit of the revival, wages having been substantially increased. The outlook is believed to be sufficiently promising to justify the further proposed advance in prices. This interests the financial district, not only because it confirms expectations in regard to general trade, but because the securities of several of the prominent iron and steel companies are available for investment or speculation. The transfer of these securities to the dividend class, after some of them have made no returns worth counting for two years, must bring them forward for market purposes. Already they are watched with close and growing interest.

The prominent companies whose securities enter this market are the Illinois Steel Company, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the Minnesota Iron Company. Tennessee Coal and Iron has had a sharp advance, which its friends think has not yet reached its height. The Illinois Steel Company comprises the Joliet Steel Works, the Union Steel Company, and the North Chicago Rolling Mills. It lost $318,000 last year, but it accumulated ore at low prices, which it is now turning into finished material at large profits. The company's immense plants and resources have always enabled it to make money rapidly when business was good.

The Minnesota Iron Company mines an enormous amount of Bessemer ore and transports it to market by its own steamers and railroad, the Duluth and Iron Range. It has sold practically 2,000,000 tons of ore so far this season. Its financial condition is strong.

President J. C. Osgood of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company made a statement yesterday, at the request of Dow, Jones & Co., in which he said, regarding his company:

"Notwithstanding an advance in wages of 10 per cent., the company has succeeded in effecting economies which have greatly reduced the cost of iron and steel, and which, together with the advance in prices, insures a handsome profit on business. In its merchant iron department the company is behind three months on its orders. These was taken on the scale-up and consequently the average price received therefor will be considerably above the minimum. The recent advance in iron, providing business is no greater than at present, will increase the company's earnings in the year $200,000. The company's steel-rail business shows a very sharp improvement. It is now receiving $27 for steel rails, which is an advance of $2 from the lowest. It will make for the year ending June 30, 75,000 tons, and next year the prospects are for a much greater output, owing to the promise of a big crop."

Evidences are so abundant on every hand as to leave no doubt that the necessity for renewals in every direction was never more urgent. The railroads alone need iron and steel enough to keep the manufacturing plants busy for more than a year, but so far demand has been largely for manufacturing and structural purposes. It is believed that no matter what the rest of the market may do, securities of the iron and steel companies must command wide attention. It is thought even possible that for a time, at any rate, they may enter the active market list.

THE ASTORS GOING TO NEWPORT

They Will Occupy Mrs. William Astor's Villa After July 14.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 24.—Mrs. William Astor's villa is being put in order for her. She will arrive July 14. Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will spend the Summer with her, coming up two weeks later.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell of Providence arrived at their cottage on the Cliffs to-day. George W. Weld of Boston arrived at Weld Lodge, Narragansett Avenue, for the season. Among the arrivals at the cottages from New-York to-night were Mrs. J. A. Tyler, to visit Mrs. A. L. Mason; Miss Lazarus, to visit Mrs. Winthrop Chanler; Francis E. Riggs, to visit Robert Goelet; C. March, to visit Edward R. Wharton, and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Townsend, to visit the Misses Gibert.

Other arrivals were Craig Colgate, William G. Peckham, A. Clifford Brown, Mrs. A. M. Fuller, F. M. Fuller, George C. Fuller, J. G. Elliott and wife, Dr. St. Clair Smith, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hunt, Camden; J. W. Lee, Rochester; Dr. C. A. Wehnck, E. H. Pratt, Chicago; Mrs. Harrison Willis, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Neill and family, Buffalo; Mrs. John J. Curtis, Elmira; Mrs. James Marshall, Newark.

Judge Gray of the New-York Court of Appeals went to Albany to-day. Prescott Lawrence left for New-York.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut include George H. Wooster, Mrs. M. C. Agnew, Mrs. W. A. Biddon and family, Mrs. James Lochett, New-York; Mrs. W. N. Kremer and family, Col. A. L. Wetherell and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Shoemaker and family of Philadelphia.

WAS IT SUICIDE OR MURDER?

The Case of Samuel C. Carpenter, Accused of Killing Mrs. Blackwell.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 24.—The preliminary hearing in Samuel C. Carpenter's case, charged with the murder of Mrs. Ray Blackwell, at Phillipsburg, in April last, was held to-day before Judge Morrow. Witnesses testified to Carpenter's frequent visits to Mrs. Blackwell's home. A Mrs. Houseman, one of the witnesses, said she called on Mrs. Blackwell on the day of the murder, and left the house at 5:25 o'clock P. M., just after supper had been eaten. She saw Carpenter there at that time, and he had evidently eaten supper with Mrs. Blackwell.

Dr. Barber, who made the examination, said that the woman was shot within a half hour after eating her supper, as her food did not show signs of digestion. Her skin and hair were burned where the bullet entered, thus showing that the pistol was held near the head when fired.

The defense claims that Mrs. Blackwell committed suicide. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

SUPERSENSITIVE CHORUS SINGERS REVOLT

A Detroit Musical Society Refuses to Sing "Rebel" Songs.

DETROIT, June 24.—While practising for the G. A. R. celebration Saturday night, the big chorus of the Detroit Choral Society, numbering 250 of the best singers in the city, refused to sing alleged "Rebel" songs.

The rehearsal began with "Hail Columbia" and "Star Spangled Banner," and then the programme required "Dixie" and "Bonnie Blue Flag."

When the orchestra struck up "Dixie," only a few voices responded, and when "Bonnie Blue Flag" was reached there was dead silence on the part of the chorus.

The instructor looked surprised until one of the male singers explained angrily that the chorus refused to sing "rebel" songs.

The rest of the chorus indorsed him, and it took a lengthy effort at persuasion on Instructor Depew's part before they would consent to sing the Southern songs.

Shot a Porpoise in the Eye.

GREENPORT, June 24.—R. Pease, manager of the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, while cruising about Gardiner's Bay this afternoon in his steam yacht Hustle of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, with a party of friends, shot an immense female porpoise through the eye. The prize, which is rarely captured, was towed to Greenport, and is now on exhibition at the foot of Main Street. Mr. Pease is a noted shot with his rifle.

DEATH OF JAMES RENWICK

Recognized As One of the Ablest Architects of This Country.

HE PLANNED ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

Grace Church, Calvary, and St. Bartholomew's Were Designed by Him—Other Prominent Buildings His Work.

James Renwick, who for nearly half a century had been recognized as one of the foremost architects in this country, died on Sunday at his home, 28 University Place, at the age of seventy-seven.

Mr. Renwick was born in this city, and when seventeen years old was graduated from Columbia College. His early predilections for architectural study were carefully fostered by his father, Prof. James Renwick, who occupied the Chair of Chemistry and other sciences in Columbia. After being graduated he obtained an appointment as engineer on the Erie Railroad. He left there to take the place of Assistant Engineer on the Croton Aqueduct, where he was employed as Superintendent in the construction of the distributing reservoir for about four years.

James Renwick.
Prominent architect who died in this city.

After leaving the aqueduct at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Renwick entered the competition for the plans for Grace Church. His plans were selected and adopted by the Vestry. He was afterward selected as the architect of Calvary Church and the Church of the Puritans. Mr. Renwick's work in architecture was now continually increasing, and his commissions covered all kinds of structures. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution chose him as one of the competitors for their proposed building, and his designs were adopted and carried out. The Board of Ten Governors of Charities and Correction of the City of New-York appointed him its architect, and he remained in this position for many years, during which time he planned and supervised the construction of the Workhouse, the City Hospital, the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island, the Inebriate Asylum and the Lunatic Asylum—the last two on Ward's Island—the Children's Hospital, on Randall's Island, and several buildings of less importance.

Mr. Renwick's greatest work was begun in 1853, when he was requested to prepare plans for a Roman Catholic cathedral on Fifth Avenue. His plans were accepted, and the cornerstone of the present cathedral, at Fifty-first Street, was laid on Aug. 15, 1858. The cathedral was dedicated by Cardinal McCloskey on May 25, 1879, but the towers were not built until some time later, their construction being begun in 1887.

His principal buildings, in addition to those mentioned, are St. Bartholomew's, St. Stephen's, the Church of the Covenant, and the Second Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, in this city; the Vassar Female College, at Poughkeepsie; the Corcoran Art Gallery and Corcoran Building, in Washington; the old Tontine Building, the Fulton Bank, the Bank of the State of New-York, and the alterations and new front of the Stock Exchange, in New-York City, besides many city houses, among which may be named those of D. Willis James, Frederick Gallatin, Charles Morgan, Courtlandt Palmer, and Robert Remsen, in New-York, and the country houses of W. H. Townsend and David Thompson, in Staten Island; Renwick Castle, at Syracuse, and others at Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Lenox, New-London, and Newport. He was also architect of the Clarendon, Albemarle, St. Denis, and several other hotels in this city, and built churches in all parts of the United States.

Mr. Renwick took great pride in having been chosen to restore the old Spanish cathedral, in St. Augustine, Fla., some years ago.

He was one of the oldest members of the Century and Union Clubs, and a prominent member of the New-York and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

HONORED BY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS

Decoration of the Royal Order of the Lion Conferred on Frank Vincent.

Frank Vincent, author of "Actual Africa; or, The Coming Continent," has been honored by the King of the Belgians, who has conferred on him the decoration of the Royal Order of the Lion, in appreciation of his work on Africa.

A complimentary letter from the Belgian Secretary of State accompanies the diploma and badge of the order. The diploma is a beautiful sample of engraving. The printing is on parchment, and displays emblems of European conquest and civilization on one side, and of African products, both vegetable and animal, on the other.

The medal is of pure gold, one and one-half inches in diameter, surmounted by the royal crown, and suspended from a maroon ribbon of watered silk. On the obverse are the crowned lion rampant of Belgium, surrounded by a laurel wreath, and the motto of the Congo Free State, "Travail et Progrès." On the reverse are the crown and royal cipher, bordered by sheaths of palm leaves.

Mr. Vincent is the first American on whom this decoration has been bestowed.

Run Down on His Bicycle.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 24.—As Lewis Frank left the New-Jersey Southern station this morning after seeing his father, M. H. Frank, a lace importer of New-York, to the train for the city, he met with an accident that nearly cost him his life. Young Frank, who is a bicyclist, was on his wheel and going in the direction of Ocean Avenue, when a runaway horse, attached to a carriage, collided with him. The bicycle and Lewis's arm were broken, and he was otherwise seriously hurt. Dr. Baker, who is attending him, says he will recover.

An Unkind Husband Whipped.

WIARTON, Ontario, June 24.—A woman named Huff, tired of the ill treatment of her husband, attempted suicide Saturday by taking poison, but was discovered in time and her life was saved. Thirty masked men, armed with horsewhips, last night dragged the husband out of his house into the road, administered a sound whipping, and then gave him until to-night to leave town, under threats of the whipping being repeated.

EXCISE LAW MUST BE RESPECTED

It Will Be Enforced the Same as Other Laws—Mr. Roosevelt Compliments the Police on Their Success.

The vigilance of the police in enforcing the excise law on Sunday was greatly appreciated by President Roosevelt, who expressed his gratification in a speech to Acting Chief Conlin and Acting Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh. He called them in as soon as he reached Headquarters yesterday, and also, contrary to custom, invited the reporters to be present while he told the Chief and the Inspectors how pleased he was with the good work by the force.

"Mr. Chief and Inspectors," he said. "I want to express to you my pleasure at the way the excise law was administered yesterday. I appreciate that there was an immense amount of extra work, from the Chief and Inspectors down to the patrolmen, because we are so short handed at present. I do not thank you or any one for doing his duty, but I wish to express my gratification at what was done. It reflects credit on all of you. It is a great pleasure for me to say this. It seems almost ungracious to say more, but I am convinced you will understand when I say that yesterday was setting a standard below which we must not go. We must go above it as far as we can, but not below it. Through you I want to express my gratification to the Captains and members of the force for what was done yesterday. It is an assurance, I take for granted, that the same work will be done steadily and better.

"Through you, gentlemen, and your subordinates, I want to have it understood that the excise law, like any other law, 'goes' in New-York.

"You, Chief, will submit to me a statement as to the conduct of particular patrolmen, who, under peculiar and difficult circumstances and physical injury to themselves, enforced the law, and particularly Policeman Bourke, who had trouble in enforcing the law in Callahan's saloon. There is just one way in which political pull can be of benefit to policemen on the force. When a policeman arrests a lawbreaker in spite of his political pull, he shows that it don't work.

"There is just one other matter, not in reference to the excise law, that I wish to speak about. I am going to recommend two Roundsmen to be remanded to the position of patrolmen, because of the laxity of discipline among the patrolmen under them. When I find, not one case, but a dozen, as I did the other night, of policemen loitering on their posts, lounging in an engine house, eating oysters in a saloon, and violating other rules, it shows that the Roundsman it not fit for his work. Mr. Chief and Inspectors, when you find such a lax condition among patrolmen I want you to report it to me. It speaks ill of the Captain. That is all I have to say now. I am glad to see you all."

Acting Chief Conlin thanked the President for his kind words, and said that he and his men would continue to exert every effort to enforce the excise law, as well as all other laws.

The total number of excise arrests on Sunday was 260, as against 265 on the Sunday before. The three Inspectors made personal efforts to aid in enforcing the law. They were out in the precincts supervising the work of the policemen.

Policeman Bourke of the Elizabeth Street Station will be called before President Roosevelt, who wishes to compliment him for his arrest of ex-Assemblyman "Mike" Callahan, in whose saloon, at 12 Chatham Square, the excise law was violated Sunday.

"Our experience on Sunday," said President Roosevelt yesterday, "only shows that all this talk about the impossibility of enforcing the law is all nonsense. It can be done, and it will be done. It is simple enough. The way to do a thing is to do it."

Acting Captain Edward Walsh of the Oak Street Station will be transferred this week. He has failed to enforce the excise law, and President Roosevelt and Chief Conlin have determined to send him to another precinct.

AN INNOVATION IN LOUISIANA LYNCHING

White Men Lynch a White Man for Wrecking the House of a Negress.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 24.—The novelty of a white man being lynched for an attempt to lynch a black was presented in Gretna, Jefferson Parish, a suburb of New-Orleans, early this morning.

A gang of rowdies appeared on the streets of Gretna last evening, and declared their intention of lynching a negress named Frances Woodson. The crowd, said to be composed of six well-known young men in the community, went to Frances Woodsen's house, but she, having heard of their threats against her life, had left and come over to New-Orleans, where she remained until this morning. The hoodlums gained entrance to the house by breaking in the kitchen door. Once in the house, they demolished the interior and fired the building. They ran away, but were seen and recognized.

White citizens organized themselves and determined to lynch the gang. The latter eluded arrest, and at midnight committed a second outrage, when they met an old negro and beat him to the point of death.

Officer Goodlett finally caught John Frey, a young white man, one of the gang. The news quickly spread among the citizens, who had gathered in force. They intercepted the officer, and, taking the prisoner from him, hanged Frey to the nearest telegraph pole.

Three others of the gang were arrested.

Frey was a son of Dr. John Frey, who, with several members of his family, lost their lives in the great storm at Cheniere Caminade two years ago.

UNITED PRESS SERVICE IN KANSAS CITY

An Enterprising Evening Paper Makes Arrangements to Secure It.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The leased-wire service of the United Press was to-day extended to Kansas City. The World of that city, one of the most prosperous afternoon papers in the West, began taking the full report of the United Press, the former partial reports furnished by the United Press having proved inadequate to the needs of the growing journal.

The World says editorially: "The World to-day begins printing the full report of the United Press. This report is undoubtedly the best and most complete news service in the world. It includes all the news, foreign and domestic, and also furnishes the latest and most complete market reports obtainable. Altogether, nearly five hundred newspapers throughout the country are served by the United Press. Among them are the leading New-York papers."

Decision in the Crowell Case Reserved.

LONG ISLAND CITY, June 24.—Judge Cullen, in the Queens County Circuit Court, was to have granted a formal order today giving a decree of absolute divorce to Charles Crowell of Jamaica from his wife, Lydia S. Crowell. The co-respondent in the suit was Jacob R. Shipherd, a lawyer of Richmond Hill. Mr. Crowell is the agent of the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad. His office is at 235 Broadway, New-York City.

Mr. Calvin, counsel for Mrs. Crowell, objected to the granting of the order of judgment in the case, on the ground that the proceedings were irregular, because the question as to the application of the defendant for alimony had not been decided. Judge Cullen took the papers in the case and reserved his decision.

Flushing Water Election To-day.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 24.—The village of Flushing will hold a special election tomorrow to decide the question of building a standpipe as an addition to the present system of water supply. This addition will necessitate an expenditure of $35,000, the engineers say. A large number of the voters anticipate the outlay of a greater amount in case the erection of the standpipe is authorized. At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed to permit the issuance of bonds to cover the expense, provided a majority of the citizens vote in favor of the erection of the standpipe.

Russell Sage Disposes of Real Estate.

Russell Sage and his wife, M. Olivia Sage, have transferred to Michael H. Gillespie, by a deed recorded yesterday, for $55,000, the property on the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-ninth Street.

Mr. Gillespie gave a mortgage for $50,000, which makes the transaction $105,000.

SILVER AND MATRIMONY

Mr. Stewart of Nevada Makes a Wonderful Discovery.

THE MARRIAGE HABIT ON THE WANE

Monometallism an Impediment to Those Who Would Be Heads of Families Under a Free-Coinage Regime.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Senator Stewart has become positively silly in his free-coinage talk. He comes out to-day with the proposition that what he calls the "demonetization of silver" has had an alarming effect upon the matrimonial habit of the county. Gold monometallism, he says, is a great impediment to the assumption of the married state by those who clearly should be in it.

"The reason for this," said Mr. Stewart, "is obvious. From the landing at Jamestown until fifteen years ago, the only questions asked of a young man proposing marriage were, 'Is he honest, industrious, intelligent, and of good character?' If these were affirmatively answered, the consent of the parents was ordinarily given. The question now is, 'Has the young man a fixed income?' The possibility of his making a living for himself and family by his industry is regarded as too remote for consideration."

"Why is this?" asked the person to whom Mr. Stewart was delivering himself. "Are not young men succeeding to-day in business enterprises as well as in the past?"

"Not at all; there is not one succeeding to-day where 100 succeeded half a century ago. You ask the cause? It is due to falling prices. If a man is in business, he is unable to dispose of the fruits of his labor to an advantage. On the contrary, the more he struggles and engages in business, the more continually do prices fall. Thousands of men are renting farms to-day who were owners some years ago, and who were forced to abandon the position of owners because of their inability to pay taxes.

"From 1810 to 1850 the Spanish-American wars had reduced the output of precious metals to $40,000,000 annually. The United States was peculiarly situated. The Mississippi Valley offered opportunities for making homes which did not exist elsewhere. Immigration from Europe built up this country, while the public lands were being distributed, so that the United States did not feel the partial money famine in the first half of the century as other countries did. As the public lands became scarcer, gold from California and Australia kept up prices and enabled young men to buy lands or establish business enterprises by their industry. Now the lands are gone, and contraction has come and falling prices have cut off the opportunity of the masses. The few who deal in money are the only ones who are now able to marry and support wives."

"What becomes of those who cannot afford to marry?"

"They live," replied the Senator, grimly, "on their parents or go into servitude. Women are seeking employment in stores, as typewriters, and as upper servants. They must do something; they can't afford to marry."

"What will be the effect of this upon our population?"

"The effect will be to reduce population. The census of 1890 showed a falling off in the increase of our population, and the census of 1900 will accentuate this decrease. The number of marriages has decreased from 25 to 40 per cent. during the last five years. These figures may not be exactly correct, as I am speaking from memory, but they are approximately so."

Mr. Stewart paused here, and looked very solemn and sorrowful.

"Do you think," he was asked, "that the establishment of free coinage would alter all this?"

"I do," he replied.

The Senator was asked, later in the interview, what action the Republican National Convention next year would take on the money question. His answer was:

"The position of that party was clearly outlined at Cleveland last week. They will fill their platform with juggling phrases, calculated to befog and deceive the people, and nominate a straight-out gold candidate. The Democratic convention of next year will not be so easily controlled by the gold men. The majority of Democrats are bimetallists, which is another term for free coinage. The Southern people are overwhelmingly favorable to the white metal. Yet, already, the influence of the g

CAN ENTER CITY COLLEGE

More than Seven Hundred Were Successful in the Examinations.

WILL BE PUT ON PROBATION

Nearly 1,500 Candidates Attempted to Reach the Required 60 Per Cent.—List of Those Who Passed.

More than 700 students from the public and private schools of New-York City have succeeded in passing the examination to admit them to the City College. There were about 1,450 candidates. They were examined in arithmetic, grammar, United States history, spelling, drawing, composition, geography, and geometry on June 10, 11, and 12.

A percentage of 60 was required. The successful students will compose the entering sub-freshman class next Fall. They will be on probation eight weeks, and, if at the end of that time their work is not satisfactory to the Faculty, the delinquent students names will be dropped from the rolls of the college.

The students whose ticket numbers were 1,500, 472, and 1,438 also passed, but their names could not be obtained. Appended is a list of the successful boys:

A.

Apfel, O. E.
Ash, Isidor.
Albert, Samuel.
Asch, Edgar.
Allen, John V. F.
Andrews, W. G.
Alten, Joseph R.
Ansorge, Percy I.
Ash, Frank.
Abramson, Samuel.
Agremonte, Albert.
Adseh,

B.

Blum, Edwin.
Buckenham, Archibald.
Blumbenthma,
Bohnel, William S.
Baumgarten, W. E.
Bambach, George F.
Berkowitz, Louis.
Bandler, Clarence G.
Berkowitz, Louis.
Bandler, Clarence G.
Bingay, B. B.
Brown, Alex. J.
Burke, Joseph A.
Brady, William H.
Bumberg, Philip.
Brown, James F.
Banks, Charles T.
Bell, Thaddeus.
Brinckerhoff, G. G.
Boehm, August.
Brandmarker, J. L.
Breman, W. G.
Bellowa, Ralph J.
Blumenfeldt, Max.
Briner, Harry A.
Baleson, R. H.
Brand, Claude Z.
Buchhalter, Samuel M.
Brown, Edwin.
Brennan, George F.
Boyle, Edward M.
Benjamin, Henry C.
Bassett, James.
Bernheim, Charles.
Bullock, Forest W.
Bremer, Sol.
Breitwesser, T. J.
Bremnan, E. A.
Bolton, Morris.
Bopp, Walter F.
Barker, John E.
Bock, Louis B. D.
Bandler, Maurice.
Bogott, V. Z.
Bloom, E. J.
Brockway, Richard.
Beady, E. F.
Bardes, Philip.
Bradley, Allen B. A.
Brand, Samuel.
Brecnler, W. P.
Brady, Joseph J.
Baugeard, Solomon.
Bolles, William.
Bjinstrum, Julius K.
Becker, Charles C.
Blume, Louis.
Breithut, F. E.
Bech, Louis.
Blauner, Samuel.
Brady, Edward A.
Basten, John P.
Bunel, Oscar.
Bloon, Harry.

C.

Conant, Stuart M.
Cohn, Miller M.
Cybuskskiy, William.
Chaillon, Melville.
Cohen, Morris.
Crowther, Albert V.
Cherry, John J.
Conrad, A. M.
Cohn, Samuel.
Casey, John S.
Claes, Franklin M.
Cook, Edgar.
Cornell, Clarence.
Cummings, John J.
Cools, Robert A.
Cason, Abner.
Chalosh, Israel.
Clark, Walter W.
Callahan, Joseph.
Custen, William J.
Clark, Francis M.
Coley, Clarence T.
Cohen, Moise K.
Cohn, Leo.
Camp, Alfred B.
Cailin, John J.
Clinch, Henry J.
Ciser, Henry J.
Corkey, Joseph A.
Clinton, Hugh E.
Corvan, James E.
Creighton, B. Donald.
Casey, James J. F.
Cross, Robert.
Cosenza, Raphael.
Childs, Albert.
Connely, Douglas.

D.

Dolge, Ernest.
De Nice, Walter H.
Davidson, Isidor.
Doernberg, Milton J.
Dunn, Thomas B.
Dugan, Patrick C.
Dressler, William H.
Douglas, Roland.
Dordelman, Jos. V.
Dietrich, Frederick.
Duguld, Ambrose.
David, Frank.
Dennison, Alfred D.
Dixon, John J. F.
Donaldson, Frederick E.
Dowrie, Alfred D.
Deck, Philip F., Jr.
Davidson, Joseph.
Duncanson, Walter.
Dryfoos, Jesse V.
Doyle, William T.

E.

Eckhardt, Conrad, Jr.
Egan, William H.
Eisemann, Aaron.
Jacobson, Joseph.
Etzel, Albert H.
Ernst, Arthur O.
Eichhold, Harry C.
Edel, Louis J.
Eadroe, Theodore F.
Elowitch, Edward.
Ettenson, Hymen C.
Endelman, Edward.
Ernst, Elias H.
Emlin, Michael J.
Elchel, Albert H.
Eichhern, Herman.
Ewen, Joseph C.
Eddy, Frederick R.
Ellendt, John.

F.

Freund, Henry P.
Frankenberg, Harry.
Fishblatt, Henry.
Frank, David.
Frank, Arthur.
Fordham, William N.
Foley, William P.
Franklin, Le Roy E.
Freedman, Harry J.
Fondiller, Simon.
Frankel, Max.
Flynn, Bartholomew A.
Frank, Samuel F.
Friedland, Meyer.
Fox, Henry W.
Fitch, Willard B.
Fatz, Charles F.
Fitzgerald, James J.
Frucht, Simon.
Fridiger, Lewis E.
Flynn, Thomas E.
Friedman, Bernard.
Friedenberg, Albert M.
Ferguson, John B.
Fluegelman, Isidor.
Fullwood, Chester.
Feuerbach, S. E.
Fulton, Thomas H.
Frankel, Edward, Jr.
Frommuert, Robert.
Ferken, Benjamin.
Ferguson, Robert L.
Finkenaur, William M.
Flandreau, Theodore F.
Fendrich, William.
Freund, Henry M.
Friedman, Max.
Frankenthaler, Alpha.
Friedland, Jacob.

G.

Gaughan, John J.
Goldfish, Solomon.
Gottfried, John.
Greenstone, Julius.
Gibbons, R. F.
Gusson, Barnet.
Guedalla, Edgar M.
Guttman, Rudolph.
Gerken, Henry E.
Gruher, Herman.
Guepel, Carl P.
Glasberg, Otto.
Goldstein, Henry P.
Gross, Arnold.
Goldstein, Isaac.
Goodman, Sidney J.
Gans, Charles J.
Goldschmidt, Alexander.
Guns, Alexander T.
Garvey, Joseph M.
Gilmore, John F.
Gahren, Herman.
Geraldi, Raymond.
Gans, Jonas.
Goodman, Frank V.
Graff, Leslie.
Gottlieb, Henry A.
Gandolfo, J. Rodney.
Geng, Edward L.
Grossman, William.
Gilbert, Samuel.
Goldfarb, Abraham.
Gleberich, Leo F. C.
Grund, Paul.
Galleenstein, Arthur.
Greenhood, Benjamin.
Grant, Olive R.
Guertin, Clifford D.
Goodhart, Elimore H., Jr.
Guthman, Seymour.
Gallagher, George.
Greenberg, Hyman.
Goldman, H. L.
Geiger, Charles J.
Graham, Arthur B.
Griffin, Gerald M.
Gray, Clifford.
Gregory, Heath A.

H.

Hursch, Isaac S.
Hirschmann, Joseph.
Henschell, Louis.
Healy, Bernard.
Heimburger, Gabriel.
Harris, Walter.
Hyams, David.
Hunter, Reginald T.
Hull, Henry F.
Heimberg, Fred A.
Healey, Edward J., Jr.
Holler, Nicholas D.
Hacker, Rudolph.
Hersch, Louis.
Hannoch, R.
Hazel, Alfred.
Hahn, Herbert.
Hirschman, Samuel.
Haupt, George.
Hyman, Wallace M.
Hirsch, Louis J.
Hussapoy, Louis.
Houston, Charles A.
Hopkins, James J.
Heyman, Harry Z.
Herwitz, Joseph.
Holdstein, Samuel.
Hanson, Matthias.
Hellman, Alfred M.
Hayes, Harold.
Hemler, George H.
Hirschfeld, Milton.
Hecht, Milton.
Hersch, Henry.
Heyman, William.
Henderlich, F. A.
Heidelberger, Fred W.
Hutchinson, John C.
Hecht, Leo.
Herowitz, Benjamin.
Hammer, Max.
Hanson, Anthony C.
Holland, Joseph F.
Haas, Jacob.
Haughey, W. R.
Hantsche, Ernest.
Helman, Max.
Hartmann, Ingo F.
Howe, Arthur.

I.

Iseler, Charles W. A.
Isaacs, Harry A.
Inzelmann, Henry.
Isaacs, Reuben.
Isakawets, Edward.

J.

Judge, James G.
Jonson, Edwin H.
Jones, Joseph M.
Jonez, Beran.
Johnson, Charles F. N.
Johnson, Edward N.
Johnson, W. A.
Jenkins, Burke P.
Jelinck, Joseph L.
Juntze, Harry J.
Jackson, Harry S.
Jackson, Jerome C.
Jackson, Sylvester R.
Jacobs, Leo.
Jaeger, Jerome S.
Jacoby, Henry E.
Jacoby, George W.
Jacoby, Arthur.

K.

Kaempfer, Louis.
Kindhund, Martin G.
Katzenstein, Myer L.
Klein, Henry.
Kunzli, Henry.
Kelher, Thomas.
Kahn, Joseph.
Koopman, John.
Kommell, Louis.
Koren, Raphael.
Kleinman, Abraham.
Knapp, Albert S.
Kennedy, Roscoe.
Kauvar, Charles L.
Kennedy, Darrell R., Jr.
Kastner, Isidor.
Koblenzer, M.
Kamber, Hyman.
Keyser, Charles M.
Krief, Frank H.
Kelly, Richard.
Kaempfe, Fred A.
Konheim, Morris.
Kleser, Arthur H.
Kruskal, Isaac.
Kahn, Marks.
Kohn, Walter T.
Kennel, Joseph F.
Kurrus, Fred A.
Koakauer, Julius A.
Kayser, William.
Kay William R.
Kaplan, Marks.
Knickerbocker, Ed V.
Klepper, William.
Kreuger, Paul.
Keaney, Thomas.
Kufeld, Max.
Krumefelde, Charles.
Kayser, Charles W.
Kraker, David A.
Klein, David.
Kurepkat, Emil.

L.

Lesser, Irving.
Lambert, Abram.
Lewes, Warrington G.
Levy, Austin T.
Levy, Louis M.
Lagenwall, Charles J.
Loos, August C.
Lownberg, Reuben.
Lobel, Jacob.
Lovering, Paul H.
Leonard, John.
Lee, Joseph.
Landan, Max.
Lewine, Irving J.
Louis, Isadore.
Leeske, Herbert R.
Loose, Arthur J.
Loughrey, Augustine.
Levine, Ehrlich.
Livingstone, Robert B.
Luce, Milton.
Luz, George.
Langenbahn, Theo., Jr.
Levy, David.
Lelbowitz, John.
Liebmann, Leo L.
Laredo, Abraham.
Leventhal, Arthur.
Lebe, Max.
Leiboritz, Samuel.
Lynch, John H.
Ludlum, Alfred.
Lipschutz, Nathan.

M.

Murgatroyd, Evertt.
Manashweitz, Albert.
Matthews, Lamartine.
Macnab, Archibald C.
Moeller, Christian.
Miller, Frederick W.
McMillan, John F.
Mayle, S. W.
Martin, John L.
Meyer, Walter S.
Murphy, John J.
Moller, William.
McCormack, James.
Mayer, Simon.
May, Gustave H.
Moffett, John J.
McSorley, Arthur J.
Michaelson, Louis B.
McQuilland, George T.
Muller, John H.
Murray, Thomas F.
Mendelson, Leo.
Manisof, Joseph.
McKinley, J. Graham.
McAllister, Frank M.
Mahon, John M.
Mills, William A.
Muskatenblut, Joseph.
McKay, John F.
Magnus, Max S.
McInery, E. J.
McQuery, E. J.
Miltenthal, Joseph.
Martin, Fred J.
McIntyre, Ewen C.
Madigan, James.
Monsky, A. H.
Moore, Pascal B.
McIntyre, Eugene A.
Meyer, Henry.
Murphy, William R.
Mentzel, Charles.
Mack, Wilfred.
Mapes, Charles M.
Murray, Thomas J.
Mandell, Arthur C.
Morrison, David P.
Matteson, B. W.
Mermeistein, Joseph.
Mahon, Cornelius J.
Moran, Harold P.
Matthes, George H.
Meyer, Arthur.
McGuire, James A.
Maguire, Henry C.
Meyer, Leonard B.
Muller, Arthur.
Morgan, James T.
Marony, Walter D.
Magie, W. E.
Martin, W. F.
Myers, Kellock.
Matowanzyk, Charles.
Mede, Robert.
McBride, James.
McCann, Henry.
Marony, Robert.
McParlan, John R.
Murphy, James.
Merrie, George A.
Mack, Waldo.
Morgan, George J.
McClenan, W. T.

N.

Norton, M. F.
Neuman, Isidore.
Nicholls, Arthur.
New, S. Sidney.
Neuman, Morris.
Norsworthy, Leonard.
Neuvelt, Louis.
Neuman, Charles.
Neuman, Henry.
Newman, Enrico W.
Netes, Morton H.
Newman, Royal H.
Nides, Samuel.

O.

Ortman, Max.
O'Millia, Clarence A.
Oedekoven, Theodore T.
Orr, Joseph K.
Ochsenreiter, Harold.
Orr, William H.
Oppenheimer, Leon N.
O'Rourke, C. A., Jr.
Oppenheimer, Louis.
O'Grady, W. E.
Oppenheimer, G. A.
Osburg, George.

P.

Pachner, Abram.
Puchafer, George J.
Philips, Samuel.
Platz, Harry.
Picker, Louis M.
Pulvermacher, W. D.
Pelican, William.
Pins, Charles.
Pohlandt, Morris.
Popper, W. J.
Pettit, George.
Pullen, Thomas D.
Prager, W. L.
Paley, Herman.
Poynetz, Francis W.
Phoenix, Aaron J.
Pettigrew, David.
Paterno, Joseph.
Paterno, Charles.
Polesky, Henry B.
Pare, Lawrence.

R.

Reeley, Austen D.
Rothschild, Solomon.
Roberts, Alfred.
Rein, Louis M.
Ryan, John Joseph.
Reeves, Harry L.
Reusch, August C.
Ray, Thomas F.
Rosenblatt, Jacob.
Rosenblatt, Moses.
Roth, Isaac.
Reggio, Louis.
Roth, Louis.
Reech, Benjamin.
Rosenstein, Samuel.
Rutsky, Morton S.
Rechsteiner, C. W.
Rosenbaum, Joseph.
Rosenberg, Bernard.
Rinaldo, Harry.
Rubenstein, Herman J.
Rosenzweig, Abraham
Rossmen, Joseph.
Roth, John G.
Rohmer, Emil.
Rathbun, W. E.
Ruspay, Burril.
Rupprecht, Raymond.
Radgik, Benjamin.
Rosenbaum, Nathan.
Rosenbaum, H. J.
Raub, Milton A.
Robli, Joseph.
Rogers, John H.
Ryan, William A.
Rooney, William E.
Roehler, Jehial M.
Ruskay, Everett S.
Richmond, Julian.
Riscouin, Hector.
Rosenbluth, Pincin.
Roby, Alfred J.
Rumsey, Harold G.

S.

Sanusch, Arnold.
Schmidt, Carl G. A., Jr.
Schreiber, Henry.
Simpson, Walter B.
Schweitzer, Isidor.
Smyth, David W.
Schwerin, Clarence.
Schultheise, Max.
Smith, Jacob G.
Steel, Herman D.
Spoeten, Harry.
Schleich, Paul.
Scott, Thomas A.
Selberfeld, Julius.
Smith, G. Waldo.
Satenstein, David.
Salmon, Sidney M.
Schoenfeld, Milton.
Straub, Ella.
Selverman, Frank.
Schweers, Alfred R.
Sullivan, Frank D.
Schorn, Gustave.
Siegel, Julian.
Schroeder, Louis C.
Smith, Howard.
Steeves, Harrison R.
Stromeyer, William T.
Simmonds, Joseph H.
Sandler, Abraham.
Sheffils, David.
Schnaf, Edward H. V.
Schumacher, Charles J.
Sweeney, Thomas J.
Shields, Edward J.
Steinberg, Oscar.
Smyth, Samuel J.
Schoenauer, David M.
Schmidt, Frederick S.
Scanlin, Thomas.
Stuart, Joseph A.
Solomon, Louis.
Spencer, Joseph W.
Spielberg, Harris.
Specht, Charles.
Sobel, Bernard.
Stanley, Irving.
Stengel, Henry.
Shields, Thomas B.
Splain, John A.
Smit, David.
Scheurer, Scott.
Sarnoff, Isaac.
Stindler, Emanuel.
Spiegel, Leo.
Sands, David.
Schmidt, Irvan.
Sperlevaelch, Marcus.
Schlesinger, John M.
Schiff, Jacob B.
Smith, Edward J.
Scholsberg, Samuel.
Schlamjack, Max.
Schwabenhausen, F. H.
Saymon, Ignatz.
Schwartz, Meyer.
Spalding, Henry J.
Sangueneth, Philip C.
Sinsheimer, Joseph M.
Silverman, Henry.
Salmon, Peter.
Schaefer, Edward F.
Schlivek, Kaufman.
Sonneburn, Walter A.
Straus, Joseph.
Steinach, Edwin C.
Sharpe, William.
Shannon, Joseph A.
Sebin, Charles.
Seckel, Walter.
Schottenfels, Clarence.
Smith, Elbert O.
Solomon, Louis.

T.

Tudem, George M.
Thompson, Joseph I.
Tombo, Fred W.
Topper, William.
Topf, Emanuel.
Taylor, Wesley R.
Untemeyer, Melville.
Underhill, G. F.
Van Loan, Arthur T.
Victor, Charles.
Vogel, Jerome J.
Westcote, Robert S.
Whiting, Benjamin.
Weiss, Adolph.
Wilson, Albert J.
Whelpley, Jerome.
Woodruff, Lorande.
Wohl, Albert.
Ward, Gilbert.
Werbin, Israel.
Ween, Bernard.
Welsh, Joseph H. A.
Wolf, Nathan.
Woolf, Edgar.
Waxel, Levine.
Welslowitz, Otto.
Wallner, Morris.
Weinstein, Isaac.
Weill, Nathan.
Wieben, Herman C.
Weissner, Harry A.
Wile, Oscar.
Waters, Rossiter L.
Witt, Abraham F.
Wilkinson, James E., Jr.
Wagner, Fred W.
Warts, Alex B.
Yog, Martin.
Zucker, Arthur A.
Zipser, W. W.
Zikman, Louis.
Tyndall, Carlton H.
Tennant, William.
Toffler, George.
Truxo, Charles J.
Taylor, A. N.
Talmagazi, ——.
U.
Urdang, Julius.
V.
Von Doenhoff, Albert.
Van Raalte, Joseph.
W.
White, Bertram R.
Wolf, Jacob I.
Weisman, Charles.
Wiener, Solomon.
Williams, Clarence D.
Wollheim, Jacob V.
Windham, August H.
Wolff, Marks.
Wehle, Edgar C.
Weill, Eugene A.
Weinberger, Joseph.
Whiton, Philip.
Whitford, Frederick H.
Wilson, Henry McL.
Weiss, Moses.
Wetsel, Nicholas.
Weil, Solomon.
Witzell, Martin G.
Weitz, Charles.
Woodruff, Isaac O.
Woldman, M.
Wilner, Elias.
Wiggers, Emil.
Wood, William.
Williamson, Alfred.
Wolf, William.
Y.
Z.
Zecha, August R.
Zimmern, Jesse.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN CALLAHAN'S CASE

Must Answer Both for Assault and Violating the Excise Law.

The Tombs Police Court was crowded yesterday by friends of ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan, who was arraigned on the charge of violating the excise law and afterward on the charge of assaulting Policeman Edward J. Burke of the Elizabeth Street Station, who entered the ex-Assemblyman's saloon on Sunday to make an excise arrest.

When Callahan was arraigned on the charge of excise violation, the policeman tried to tell the story of the alleged assault, but Justice Voorhis would not hear him until he had made out a complaint. Burke finally made out a joint complaint of assault against Callahan and his bartender, and each was placed under $1,000 bail to appear for examination to-day.

On the charge of excise violation, Callahan was placed under $100 bail. He procured bail for both complaints.

Callahan's story of the assault is to the effect that Burke smashed in the door, drew his revolver, and ordered the bartender and himself to hold up their hands, after which Burke used his revolver as a club. The latter, however, says that Callahan did all the fighting. Callahan has been in the Tombs Court before on the charge of assaulting a policeman.

TO PREACH AT HER HUSBAND'S FUNERAL

Mrs. Wetherell-Buell May Possibly Explain Why She Secured a Divorce.

HOLLY, Mich., June 24.—The funeral services for Le Grand Buell, who died Saturday, will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow, when his widow will preach the funeral sermon.

Mrs. Buell created a sensation three years ago by securing a divorce from the Rev. John F. Wetherell of Clio, to enable her to marry Buell. The divorce and marriage occurred the same week.

At the time of the marriage Mrs. Buell published a lengthy article in the local papers making public her reason for marrying Buell, which was to reform him from his excessive drinking habits. This she failed to do. Mr. Buell for years wrote for song publishers.

Express Messenger Shot in His Car.

FORNEY, Texas, June 24.—Express Messenger F. E. Cunningham was found murdered in his car when the Texas and Pacific west-bound "Cannon Ball" train reached here late last night. His body was pierced by three rifle balls. The murder was done between Terrell and here, as he was alive at Terrell. There is no clew to the perpetrators. Nothing was stolen from the car.

NEW MEN FOR THE COURTS

Clerks and Attendants Changed in the General Sessions.

NAMED BY JUDGES GOFF AND ALLISON

Twenty-two Places in All Filled and the Old Attaches Formally Removed—Some of Them Enter a Protest.

Nineteen court attendants, two clerks, and one stenographer employed in the Court of General Sessions received formal notice of dismissal yesterday afternoon, and shortly afterward Clerk John F. Carroll announced the following new appointments:

John P. Brophy, Deputy Clerk, salary $3,000 a year; Michael D. Gallagher, clerk, $2,000; John W. Osborn, stenographer, $2,500; Giles Wanmaker, Patrick Harnett, Robert Anderson, William S. McTaggart, Thomas Shields, Alonzo L. Nason, William Dickman, William McCook, Isaac Eckstein, J. H. Ward, Alexander Schant, George Wiley, James G. Dyer, William G. Dean, George R. Gibbons, Charles H. Wheelock, Cedric Ruppalyea, and James McCauley, court attendants, salary, $1,000 a year.

Brophy and Osborn were Recorder Goff's appointments. Brophy was the Recorder's right hand man. Lately he has filled the position of chief clerk in the Internal Revenue Office of the Second District.

Judge Allison appointed Gallagher. The other appointments were apportioned equally between Judge Allison and Goff.

The men who received notices of dismissal were Clerks James P. Davenport and Albert Elterich, Stenographer William Anderson, and Court Attendants Charles Wund, Henry Trott, Thomas Collier, John White, Frederick Aldrich, Thomas Booth, Sylvester Bennett, Richard Dougherty, Peter McGuire, Patrick Daly, Patrick Mynam, Richard Cullen, John Oakford, David Halferty, Mose Weil, Michael O'Beirne, Charles Knight, William Elliquin, and John O'Reilly.

Messrs. Daly, Dougherty, and Weil, however, were afterward retained and in their stead Judge Cowing let three of his men go. They are Alexander Mulqueen, Michael Quinn, and William Devlin.

Dr. Benedetb, the court interpreter, employed at a salary of $2,000, was also dismissed. No successor has been named as yet. The old corps will remain in office until June 30.

Richard Cullen, President of the Volunteer Firemen's Organization, and William Collignon, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, both discharged attendants, filed protests, claiming that their services should be taken into consideration under the civil service laws.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

A Chief Examiner to be Selected for the First Time by a Competitive Examination in August.

ALBANY, June 24.—The State Civil Service Commission, for the first time since its establishment has determined to select a Chief Examiner for the commission by competitive examination. The position carries with it a salary of $3,600, and is now held by Thomas F. Carmody, a Democrat, of Penn Yan, Yates County.

Mr. Carmody placed his resignation in the hands of the new commission when it was appointed two months ago by Gov. Morton, but it has never been accepted. It takes effect when his successor is appointed and qualifies. The examination will be conducted by the Commissioners themselves and will be held the latter part of August. Already there have been several applicants for the place. A letter was received from the National Civil Service Commission to-day, asking to be informed of the manner in which the examination was to be conducted.

The Commissioners were in conference with Gov. Morton this afternoon with reference to alleged violations of the civil service law in appointments made by the new Capitol Commission. As the commission has no official knowledge of any such violations, Secretary Amerel was instructed to apprise the new Capitol Commission that some time ago the positions of draughtsmen, clerks, and messengers in Commissioner Perry's office proper and a few other positions were classified by the Civil Service Commission. Some days ago the employees in Commissioner Perry's office to the number of thirty were discharged by the new Capitol Commission, and under the new classification their successors must be civil service appointments.

The Civil Service Commission has prepared a circular letter to the Mayors of cities, requesting a more rigid enforcement of the civil service laws in the municipalities of the State, and asking that the commission be informed regarding the extent of the enforcement of the law at present. To-morrow the commission will classify the numerous appointments in the new State Fish, Game, and Forest Commission.

SHAVING CLUBS TAKE THE PLACE OF SHOPS

They Are Organized to Get Around the Maiby Law.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., June 24.—The sudden closing up of the barber shops has resulted in the establishment of three shaving clubs, at which no colored men need apply. All the barber shops here have discontinued business, partly owing to the fact that the new law gave the colored men the right to enjoy all the same privilege as white men. This the barbers did not like. They sought legal advice on the question, and when they were told they would be obliged to serve colored customers they decided to shut up shop altogether.

Some of the regular customers got together and organized three private shaving clubs, in which only members were shaved. One section in the bylaws gives the steward the privilege of shaving a person who is not a member of the club, provided he comes regularly recommended by a club member. The colored men are at a disadvantage in this respect, for no one will recommend them to any of the clubs.

Charles Frazier, a colored man, who applied for a shave at one of the clubs, yesterday, was handed a copy of the rules and regulations. After studying them over a while he went home and shaved himself.

CHEYENNE INDIANS RAID A CATTLE RANCH

Settlers Fear a General Uprising of the Raiders' Tribesmen.

HENNESSEY, Oklahoma, June 24.—A report has reached here of a raid on Martin's ranch, sixty-five miles west of Dover, yesterday, by a band of twenty armed Cheyenne Indians. Since the shooting of a member of that tribe Wednesday, trouble has been expected, and the cattlemen have been prepared. The only damage done was the burning of a few outbuildings and the stampeding of a small bunch of Martin's cattle.

Settlers along the North Canadian River are becoming alarmed, and some are leaving their claims, fearing a general outbreak. Fort Cantonena, the nearest military post, has only a squad of ten soldiers, and in the event of a general outbreak would be unable to cope with the Indians. It is understood the commanding officer has called for help.

There are over 300 Indians on the reservation.

A Young Farmer Choked to Death.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 24.—Robert Test, a young farmer of Perryville, near this place, choked to death Saturday night while eating a sandwich. He and his brother were out in a field watching horses at pasture, and were eating their lunch. One of the horses started to run away, when Robert jumped up to catch it. He had a mouthful of the sandwich, when a piece of meat lodged in his throat, choking him to death before his brother could dislodge the obstruction.

Tenor Eugenio Bianchi Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Eugenio Bianchi, at one time a famous operatic tenor, is dead. Bianchi came here in 1837, and for years in the pioneer days was the idol of San Francisco theatregoers. His wife, Mrs. Bianchi Montadelo, was a celebrated soprano. She died about a year ago.

FERNALD MAY BE DISPLACED

It Is Thought His Explanation Will Save the Constructor at Brooklyn Navy Yard from Trial by a Court-martial.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald of the Brooklyn Navy Yard has replied to the inquiry by the Secretary of the Navy, giving an explanation demanded of him regarding the irregularities and alleged violation of the regulations governing the employment of civilians by Fernald.

The situation is a serious one for Mr. Fernald, who is one of the oldest constructors in the navy, and who has held many prominent billets. There was promise of a court-martial, in which Mr. Fernald would figure had the explanation which he has furnished not met the charges which have been virtually preferred against the Constructor by a naval officer sent to Brooklyn to investigate the condition of affairs there. Mr. Fernald's letter does not acknowledge a participation in, or recognition of, any irregular proceedings; in fact, he maintains an ignorance of the fraudulent practices which it is charged have been in vogue in the navy-yard shops for some time.

No one in the Navy Department supposes that either Mr. Fernald, the constructor, or Mr. Asserson, the civil engineer, who is also concerned to a less degree, gained financially by any illegal combinations, but, as heads of their respective departments, it is asserted they should have known what was in progress. The head of a department in which hundreds of workmen are employed cannot possibly be personally cognizant of all that transpires among those under him, but in the Brooklyn yard case the irregularities are so numerous and of such a nature that the heads of departments should have discovered and prevented the wrongdoing, according to the view of higher officials.

Mr. Asserson, the civil engineer, made his explanation some time ago, and Mr. Fernald's statement is now in the hands of the Secretary. It is said the constructor places the responsibility for the irregularities on others, some of whom are out of the reaca of official punishment.

Of course, no action will be taken in the matter until Secretary Herbert can read Mr. Fernald's explanation. It is said that the statement will probably ward off the court-martial, and that the only punishment likely to be visited on the constructor will be his detachment from duty at Brooklyn and his assignment to waiting orders. It is probable, if this course be followed, that he will not again be ordered to duty during his period of active service, which will expire in two years.

This condition makes it proper to discuss the detail which will follow on Mr. Fernald's removal. There are three candidates —T. D. Wilson, the senior constructor of the corps, lately the Chief Constructor of the navy, who has been on sick leave for a long time; J. F. Hanscom, on duty at Cramps' yard, in Philadelphia, an officer of ability; and F. T. Bowles, on duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard, the best known of the younger constructors, and the first of his corps to be educated abroad for his work. It is said that Mr. Wilson will hardly be detailed for the duty at Brooklyn, as it calls for an officer who will not be hampered by disability. The choice is said to rest between Messrs. Hanscom and Bowles.

MAN SHOT AT A POLISH WEDDING

There Was a General Melee Over a Woman—Several Arrests.

NEWTOWN, L. I., June 24.—There was a Polish wedding in the old Leverich homestead at Locust Grove, near Winfield, last night. At midnight, while all the guests were feeling merry under the influence of considerable beer, there was a fight over a woman which may result in murder.

Simon Yekanie had invited all of his friends to his wedding. Everything passed off quietly until midnight.

Then the report of several pistol shots was heard and Frank Ziernchky, forty years of age, exclaimed that he had been shot. An examination showed that a bullet had entered his right shoulder, and that it took a downward course, lodging in his right lung. Coroner Haslem and Dr. Coombs were notified. The doctor said that the injured man could not recover, and the Coroner took his ante-mortem statement. In the statement the injured man said he did not know who shot him, as there were several who were using revolvers. The injured man was removed to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, and is in a very critical condition.

The authorities learned that the fight was over a woman named Darleveria Dielkoski, who lives in Winfield. They say that she knows who did the shooting, but will not tell. Another person who was present at the time of the shooting was George Klinger, a special Deputy Sheriff. The Deputy Sheriff, the woman, and John Zoveski, as well as a number of witnesses, were taken into custody. They cannot talk English, but through an interpreter they accused the Deputy Sheriff. The Deputy Sheriff acknowledges having fired several shots, but said he did so to frighten the others who were shooting to make them quiet.

The prisoners were all arraigned before Police Justice Monteverde, and he released all of them except Klinger, the woman, and Zoveski. They will appear in court when the case comes up to-morrow.

TO DISPOSE OF POLICE COURT CASES

City Magistrates Who Will Take Up the Work of Present Justices.

Under Section 27 of the city magistrates law the Mayor is required to designate on or before June 25 the magistrates who will take charge and dispose of any cases pending before the present Police Justices at midnight on June 30.

In pursuance of this provision Mayor Strong made the designations yesterday. City Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel will dispose of the unfinished cases of Police Justiecs Daniel F. McMahon and John R. Voorhis, City Magistrate Charles A. Flammer those of Police Justices Simms, City Magistrate Simms those of Police Justices Grady and Burke, City Magistrate John O. Mott those of Police Justices Deuel and Ryan, City Magistrate Leroy B. Crane those of Police Justices Koch and Welde, City Magistrate Robert C. Cornell those of Police Justices Martin and Divver, City Magistrate Thomas F. Wentworth those of Police Justices Hogan, Meade, and Peltner.

In case of the death or disability of any of the city magistrates so assigned by the Mayor, City Magistrate Henry A. Brann will fill the place. It is thought that the City Magistrates will sit in the courts as follows on July 1: Deuel in the Tombs, Flammer at Jefferson Market, Simms in Essex Market, Mott in Yorkville, Crane in Harlem, and Cornell in Morrisania. In the meantime the magistrates will be busy organizing their courts.

The Board of Police Justices met last night at the Jefferson Market Court. No business was transacted and a recess was taken until next Friday night. The Justiecs are reticent in regard to their plans respecting the action they are about to bring to test the validity of the bill which removed them.

Mr. Baker's Imported Mare.

The Atlantic Transport line steamship Manitoba, which arrived yesterday from London, brought a fine hackney mare, Miss Flo. She is consigned to B. M. Baker of Baltimore, Md., the President of the Atlantic Transport Steamship Company. Miss Flo is five years old. She was bred by Alfred Lewis of Norfolk, England, and is registered in the English Hackney Stock Book. She will be used for breeding purposes.

Jordan Held for Trial.

Wiley R. Jordan of Whitestone, L. I., who sold liquor on the tug Sarah, on which he cruised along the Harlem River Sunday, doing a rushing business, under the pretense that he was selling water, said he "guessed" he was guilty when arraigned before Justice Koch, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, and was held in $100 bail for trial.

To Send Lynch's Body to Toledo.

Dr. O'Hanlon performed an autopsy yesterday on the body of Mark Lynch, the actor, who died suddenly at 11 West Twenty-sixth Street Sunday evening. He decided that death was due to acute Bright's disease. The body will be sent to Toledo, Ohio, where Lynch's relatives live.

Dock Superintendent Atwood Arrives.

E. S. Atwood, formerly President of the Maritime Exchange, and recently appointed Superintendent of Docks, was a passenger by the steamship Manitoba, which arrived from London yesterday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Atwood and H. J. Atwood.

AGAINST RECEIVER GRANT

He Will Have to Surrender Bonds to the Amount of $66,000.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK'S ASSETS REDUCED

Ronald T. McDonald's Security Wrongfully Given by the Madison Square Bank to Secure a Loan.

The assets of the defunct St. Nicholas Bank will be reduced by about $66,000 under a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court. Justice Stover's decision was rendered in an action brought by Ranold T. McDonald against Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the St. Nicholas Bank, to recover $66,000 worth of bonds of the Louisiana Electric Light Company. The receivers of the Madison Square Bank were also made parties to the action.

Mr. McDonald, in January, 1891, deposited $200,000 worth of Louisiana Electric Light bonds with the Madison Square Bank as collateral. The bonds were to secure the payment of three promissory notes for $50,000 each, executed by Mr. McDonald for the accommodation of the Fort Wayne Electric Company. These notes were discounted by the Madison Square Bank. They were renewed from time to time.

The Madison Square Bank, in January, 1893, made its promissory note to the St. Nicholas Bank for $50,000, and as security turned over to the St. Nicholas Bank one of the notes in question, and also $66,000 of the Louisiana Company's bonds, without the knowledge or consent of Mr. McDonald.

It was charged that the bonds had been transferred to the St. Nicholas Bank, in contemplation of Insolvency by the Madison Square Bank, for the purpose of giving a preference to the St. Nicholas Bank. When Receiver Grant took possession of the affairs of the St. Nicholas Bank, Mr. McDonald tendered the amount of the fifty-thousand-dollar note, with interest, and asked for the bonds. Mr. Grant declined to surrender the bonds, asserting that he had the right to hold them as security for other debts of the Madison Square Bank due the St. Nicholas Bank. The Madison Square Bank also insisted that it was entitled to the bonds until the total indebtedness represented by the three notes was paid. Receiver Grant denied that he had any information as to the purpose for which the bonds had been deposited with the Madison Square Bank.

Justice Stover holds that the Madison Square Bank wrongfully gave up the securities, and that it cannot now say that it shall be restored to the possession of them. He decides that Mr. McDonald is entitled to redeem the bonds by the payment of the claim of the St. Nicholas Bank, and upon such redemption to hold them freed from any lien of the Madison Square Bank.

KERNGOOD AND HIS INSURANCE

His Family Will Probably Have to Bring Suit for the Amount.

LEWISTON, N. Y., June 24.—There is to be another examination in the Kerngood case. The representatives of the various companies in which the missing man was insured are by no means satisfied with the identification of the badly decomposed body found in the river last week as that of Kerngood, and they assert that not a dollar of insurance will be paid until more conclusive evidence is offered than that furnished at the inquest. It is said that some of the insurance agents who came here to view the remains stated that they had information that Kerngood was in Europe, living under an assumed name. It seems likely that Kerngood's relatives will be compelled to bring suit for the insurance, the amount of which is $40,000.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The body of Jacob S. Kerngood, who mysteriously disappeared last November from a train on the Michigan Central Railroad, between Syracuse, N. Y., and St. Thomas, Ontario, is lying in the Baltimore Morgue. Mr. K

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices and Fairly Active Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

The grain markets were rather unsettled and irregular, with the chief influence from the West, and a fairly active trade reported, chiefly in a switching way, while prices at the close were lower and foreign houses selling freely. Provisions were firmer, but without activity. Cotton was fairly active and lower with Liverpool. Coffee was unchanged and almost neglected.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	74 @ ..	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	29½@	30¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	52¾@	
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.80 @$4.25	
Flour, straight, Winter	4.05 @ 4.25	
Cotton, middling uplands	7 1-16@ ..	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.00 @13.75	
Lard, Western steam	6.62½@	
Beef, family	11.00 @13.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy	17½@	18
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¼@	8
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@	
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @12.75	
Copper, Scotch, Cottness	20.00 @ ..	
Copper, lake	10.55 @10.65	
Lead	3.25 @ 3.27½	

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1⅜@2c on reports of heavy rains West, lower cables, and free liquidation; rallied 1⅜@1⅞c on the decreased visible supply, decrease of 2,080,000 bushels in the amount on passage, better Western markets, and local shorts covering; declined ½@⅝c on foreign selling, closing weak at ¼@⅝c decline, with a fairly active trade, mostly local switching....Spot was fairly active on export account at ⅛c decline. Sales, 176,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 160,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 66@66¼c over July free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1⅞c over July, free on board, afloat.....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅞c over July, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 5c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 70¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 80½c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 79¼c, afloat....Clearances hence, 74,317 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 78,689 bushels....Receipts, 28,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 29,761 bushels; in the interior, 162,029 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 336,262 bushels, or to 4,566,423 bushels, (1,601,672 bushels contract red and 24,870 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 36,100 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,492,000 bushels, or to 46,225,-000 bushels, against 55,853,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were more active and opened weak at a decline of 1@1⅛ with the West, cables easier, local liquidation, and an increase of 400,000 bushels on passage; became firm and advanced ¾@⅞c with the West, and closed firm at ¼@⅝c decline. Spot was firm but less active. Sales, 60,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 1⅝c over July, and 53¼c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 15,000 bushels yellow at 52¾c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at ⅞c over July, delivered, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, cost, freight, and insurance, at 1c under July....Receipts, 216,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 279,951 bushels; in the interior, 102,176 bushels....Clearances, 112,992 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 129,071 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 33,166 bushels, or to 306,365 bushels, (151,737 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.) The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,225,000 bushels, or to 13,490,000 bushels, against 7,181,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts opened heavy and declined 1¼@1¾c, with corn and the West, and on a pressure to sell by local longs; rallied ⅝@¾c on local covering; closed steady at ¼@1¼c decline, with trading more active....Spot were more active and 1@1¼c lower, closing weak....Sales, 153,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 33c for 63,000 bushels; do, clipped, 35c; No. 3 do, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 29¼@29¾c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3, 28½c, rejected white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 30¼c for 60,000 bushels, delivered; track mixed, 30@31c; track white, 35@40c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 124,900 bushels; exports, 2,093 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse increased 355,883 bushels, or to 1,800,512 bushels, (433,382 bushels No. 2 white and 710,843 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 685,000 bushels, or to 7,976,000 bushels, against 2,356,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	10,000	72⅝@74¼	74
July	5,240,000	72 15-16@74 13-16	74⅜
August	510,000	73⅝@75¼	74⅜
September	4,120,000	73⅝@75 11-16	75¼
October	25,000	75⅝@75⅞	75⅞
December	2,160,000	75 15-16@77⅜	77⅛
May	20,000	80¼@80½	80⅛
Total	12,885,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	215,000	52⅝@53	52⅝
August	30,000	52⅞@53⅜	53⅜
September	570,000	53¾@54⅛	54
Total	815,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	..	@..	29¼
July	110,000	29 @29½	29½
September	145,000	29⅝@30½	30¼
No. 2 white—			
July	10,000	33 @..	33
Total	265,000		

FLOUR—The market was weak, with wheat, but jobbers held off and refused to make bids....Sales, 13,200 bbls, including, of City Mills, 5,150 bbls patents, 4,500 bbls clear, and 100 bbls extra, at quotations; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $4@$4.25, and 300 bbls No. 2 Winter at $3.25, in sacks....Arrivals, 11,953 bbls and 11,100 sacks; exports, 2,069 bbls and 13,807 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 98,705 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

Fine	Nominal
Superfine	Nominal
No. 2	$3.25@$3.30
No. 1	3.40@ 3.65
Clears	3.70@ 3.80
Straights	3.85@ 3.95
White wheat straights	4.10@ 4.25
Patents	4.25@ 4.40
Special brands	4.50@ 4.60
City patents	.. @ 4.80
City clears	.. @ 4.35
City extras	3.65@ ..
City supers	.. @ 3.50
City fine	.. @ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@ ..	.. @ ..
Superfine	Nominal	Nominal
No. 2	Nominal	$3.10@ ..
No. 1	2.90@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.30
Clears	3.20@ 3.30	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.25
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 4.75

RYE FLOUR—Very quiet, but steady; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.65.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Saxmore, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.50; grits, $1.50; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.01; fine do, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Quiet, but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.85@$4.90; cut, $4.15@$4.60; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western; to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 68@73c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and less active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middling, 80@85c; shorts, 90@95c; rye feed, 80@85c; oil-meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little that was interesting to the market yesterday. There were no export orders of consequence, yet holders, feeling that prices were low, were not crowding supplies for sale. There were some lots of good off grade yellow on offer at 20c, on dock, and there was a possibility of business at that price, although the English shippers were not anxious at the figure. Prime yellow was on offer at 26¾@27c, and 100 bbls were sold at 27c. Crude, in barrels, was neglected, and nominally 20@22c for off grade. White was on offer at 30c. Crude, in bulk, at the mills was nominally 20@22c for off grade. MENHADEN—There has been some new crude sold for export on private terms, and 700 bbls were delivered to shippers; nominal prices were 22@ 23c. COCOANUT OIL was dull, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼c, and Cochin at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED had a fair demand at the recent advance, with city quoted up to 58c.

NEATSFOOT OIL was dull, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 46c. LARD OIL was firm and in fair jobbing demand, with 50@ 52c quoted for city, mainly at 52c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—Oil opened and highest, 170; lowest, 161; closed, 163.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market had a better tone, although in a speculative way, not especially active. It was apparent that the packers West and the local cutters were having more confidence over meats under the steadily increasing distributions to the South, Southwest, and to surrounding consuming sections, and from this that a little sentiment was coming up, especially at the West, over the prospects of the products as a whole. There were, however, continued light export demands for lard and ribs, without indications of material life right away. The receipts of hogs were moderate, and estimates of near-by supplies were light, which helped to the steadier temper. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for today as 17,000 head. The advance at the West for the day was 12½@15c on pork, 3 points on lard, and 5@7½ points on bacon. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 5,396 bbls pork, 9,939,704 lb lard, and 13,506,398 lb bacon; same time last year, 2,234 bbls pork, 11,303,848 lb lard, and 8,685,-975 lb bacon.

LARD—There was a slight hardening of prices at the West, and by the close the advance over Saturday was shown as 3 points. There was no improvement in the demand for the product itself to account for the strength, but the moderate receipts of hogs exerted some influence, while a freer distribution of meats was affecting views of packers over the general products moderately. Demands here were light, with a little business on wants of the local consumers, without export inquiry at the price. The West was at 6.47c, nominal, for June at the close, while July was at 6.47½@6.50c bid, closing at 6.50c, and September at 6.67½@6.70c, closing at 6.70c. Here there were sales of 500 tcs cash at 6.65c and 140 tcs do at 6.62½c, closing at 6.62½@6.65c. City steam was at 6c bid and 6.10c asked, and quiet; sales of 100 tcs at 6@6.10c; also 150 tcs, iron-bound pks at 6.60c. Options—No sales; July closed at 6.77c, nominal, and September at 7c asked. Refined was dull, with Continent at 7.60c and South America at 7.35c. Compound lard continued dull, with 5@5.37½c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—There was little done here—only 200 bbls mess taken up, and for export on private terms. The West was 5@10 points up on the opening, gained 5@7½c more, and closed 15c above Saturday, without much activity to trading, but moderate hog receipts lending to the firmness. June closed at $41.82, nominal; July was at $11.72½@$11.87½ asked, closing at $11.87½ asked; September at $12@$12.17½, closing at $12.15 asked. Prices here were: For mess, $13@$13.75; family mess, $12.75@$13; short cut, $13@$15.

CUTMEATS—There were increasing distributions and a generally firmer market. Sales of city meats were 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6¼c; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5⅝@5¾c, and 50 boxes pickled bellies at 7c. City-pickled shoulders at 5⅝@5¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6⅛c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼@6⅜c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅜@7c. Pickled hams at 9¼@9½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb, and 8¼c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8½c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—Closed at an advance of 5@7½ points on short ribs, with a moderate trading. At the West, June closed at 6.17c, nominal; July was at 6.17½@6.22½c, closing at 6.20@6.22½c; September at 6.35@6.40c, closing at 6.40c.

BEEF—There was a moderate jobbing movement, but a light export trading, with prices generally held steadily. Packet, $9 @$11; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in bbls, $8.50; late, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell, with prices unsettled. Quoted at $18@$18.50 here and $17@$17.50 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS—Were on offer at rather easy prices, with fair demand. Receipts at the West were 38,442 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; fairly active; steady; $4.30@$4.85; left over 2,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,380 head; active; strong; $4.15@ $4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,194 head; steady; $4.20@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 700 head; opened steady to strong; $4.25@$4.55. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.40@$4.80. Milwaukee—Receipts, 659 head; $4.40@$4.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $4.25@ $4.70. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.60@$4.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; slow, $4.30@$4.70. Quotations here are: 6¼c for heavy, 6¼@6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Whatever the chances of the market for ruling more in the buyers' favor, and as based upon the want of competition to demand, there was no question over its steadiness yesterday, as concerns holdings, at least. The position was simply this: That for strictly desirable city tallow 4⅜c was bid, while 4½c was asked, and quite a lot of prime taken at 4¼c. But it was possible that for some lots, and which included makes from fat which had not been culled so carefully, 4⅜c was the best rate obtainable. Nothing has as yet been sold under 4¼c that could be called prime. If demand keeps narrowed to one large soap house, it is possible that the price will settle. The miscellaneous buying of country makes has been small, with prices ruling in the buyers' favor slightly; sales of 75,000 lb, in lots, at 4¼c for common to 4⅜c for prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was no material inquiry for the day. The West stood in the position referred to last week, in that it was willing to buy at 7¼c, delivered at Chicago, or upon a 7c basis here. It secured yesterday 25,000 lb out of town at 7¼c, delivered West, but found the city pressers not willing to consider less than a 7⅛c price here, while having 7¼c as a nominal rate. The local refiners appeared supplied, and were out of the market. There was nothing in the compound lard business to start buying of the stearine, and the disposition to take it up even at the inside price was more from the feeling that perhaps it was a safe investment at that rate for accumulating. Chicago was held at 7¼c, and could sell moderately at 7¼c. For lard stearine, a quiet and nominal market at 8⅜c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were almost neglected and prices unchanged from Saturday at the close, with sales of only 500 bags December at 14.20c. Havre was quiet at ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet, unchanged to ½ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was dull and lower, No. 7 quoted at 15¾c, and No. 8 at 14¼c. Sales, 400 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.15@14.25	..@ ..
February	14.10@14.20	..@ ..
March	14.10@14.20	..@ ..
April	14.10@ ..	15.50@ ..
July	14.15@14.25	15.40@15.45
August	14.15@14.25	14.90@14.95
September	14.25@14.30	14.20@14.25
October	14.30@14.35	13.70@13.80
November	14.25@14.35	13.50@13.40
December	14.20@14.25	13.20@13.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday	226,759
Arrivals—Steamship Sorrento, Rio	4,000
Steamship Sorrento, Santos	7,350
	11,350
Total	238,109
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	4,620
Total stock in New-York to-day	233,480
Total stock in Baltimore	19,019
Deliveries Saturday	87—18,932
Total stock in New-Orleans	56,284
Deliveries Saturday	565—55,719
	74,651
Total stock in United States	308,131
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 22	162,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 22	63,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 22	91,000
Afloat from Victoria to June 18	8,000
Total	324,000
	632,131
Same time 1894	298,876

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat beam.....15¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

	Invoice	Rates.
Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21¾
Timor	23 @24	P'rto Cabello	17½@18¾
Pajo	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18½@19½
Bocono	17½@18¾	Bucara'ga	16½@20¾
Tovar	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21¾
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @21¾
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19¾@20½	Do, white	18½@19¾
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21½
Costa Rica	17 @21	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22½
Do, washed	19½@20¾	Jamaica	16¾@20¾
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and very unsettled, as following Liverpool's loss of 8½@4 points, and on the political news from England. The close was weak at 12@ 15 points decline, with local longs realising freely. Spot was quiet and ⅛c lower. Sales, 413 bales, to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 5-16
Middling uplands	7 1-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	High.	Low.	Sales.
June	6.49@6.70	6.74	6.74	700
July	6.49@6.70	6.78	6.69	1,600
August	6.73@6.74	6.80	6.73	53,700
September	6.77@6.78	6.83	6.77	19,000
October	6.81@6.82	6.87	6.81	50,600
November	6.84@6.85	6.89	6.84	4,700
December	6.89@6.90	6.94	6.86	17,200
January	6.94@6.95	6.97	6.91	10,900
February	6.99@7.01	7.00	7.00	1,800
March	7.05@7.06	7.07	7.04	2,300
Total				163,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	67	47	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	59	868	..	..	..	..
Mobile	12	8	..	..	..	..
Savannah	5	139	..	..	..	..
Charleston	3	1	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	101	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	..	10	..	..	..	..
Boston	705	742	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	363	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1315	1315	..	..	..	..
This day last week	1917	2078	3026	2356	937	1049
This day last year	2012	3483	2001	928	2445	1327

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Buyers are showing but little interest in domestic white beans, and there is an easy tone to values of most kinds. Choice marrow has had sales at $2.50, and only a little jobbing business in fancy quality is reported at $2.55. Medium and pea occasionally reach outside quotations in a small way, but round lots are offering at 2½@5c less. So many red kidney were taken for export last week that it has given holders much more confidence; $2.70 is now generally asked, and sales have been made up to $2.05@$2.07½. Foreign beans steady but quiet. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow per bushel, $2.50 @$2.65; do, pea, $2.15@$2.20; do, medium, $2@$2.05; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $2@$2.07½; do, turtle soup, $1.45 @$1.50; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $8.20@$3.25; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.95; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.85; green peas, barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, 97½c@$1.

BUTTER—All desirable lots are quite firm, with a fair inquiry, particularly on speculative account. Low grades are in liberal supply, quiet, and irregular.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh	17 @17½
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin, and other Western, extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @14
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @14
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @11
Factory, fancy	12½@13
Factory, tubs, firsts	11 @12½
Factory, fresh, seconds	10 @10½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 9
Old Western, dairy or factory	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—A firmer market for fancy on the firm interior advices, but the higher prices asked checks any important export business.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7⅝@ 7¾
State, full cream, large dead white, f'cy	7⅝@ 7¾
State, full cream, large, nat. col., f'cy	7⅝@ 7½
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7 @ 7½
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6¼@ 6¾
State, full cream, large, common	5⅜@ 6
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8 @..
State, full cream, small, dead white, f'cy	7⅝@ 8
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7⅛@ 7¾
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6 @ 7
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, large, size, choice	4¼@ 4½
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4
State, part skims, common	2 @ 2½
State, full skims	1½@..

EGGS—Choice firmer and moderately active.

State and Pennsylvania	13 @ 13½
Western, fresh-gathered	11½@ 12½
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.00@$2.50
Southwestern, case	2.50 @ 3.50

FRUITS—FRESH—Southern peaches were largely in bad order to-day, and offered low; good stock nominally steady; plums quiet; few cherries to-day, and these largely inferior; currants firm; strawberries more plentiful, and lower; raspberries show some decline, but still bring pretty good prices; huckleberries in large supply and easier; blackberries steady. Choice watermelons firmer, but overripe and small are still neglected and offered low. Muskmelons dull, unless extra fine. Quote: Apples, Georgia, per carrier, $1@$1.75; peaches, $1@$2.50; plums, $1@$2.25; cherries, per lb, 2@7c; currants, large, per quart, 8@9c; strawberries, per quart, 6@12c; raspberries, up-river, three-to-quart cup, 6@8c; do, Maryland, per pint, 8@10c; do, blackcap, per pint, 4@6c; huckleberries, per quart, 5@9c; blackberries, 7@12c; gooseberries, 4@ 5c; watermelons, per hundred, $10@$25; muskmelons, per basket, 50c@$1.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Holders of evaporated apples are very indifferent sellers at the moment, and there is a strong undertone to the market, though the demand is not urgent. Sun-dried apples, cores and skins not moving. All kinds of small fruits remain dull, and prices are somewhat nominal. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, per lb, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6¼@6⅝c; do, common to good, 5@6c; do, sun-dried, 5@ 5¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 11c; plums, State, 3½@4c; blackberries, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@14c; do, unpeeled, 5½@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@8½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—About three and a half cars on sale to-day. Buyers had no lowls to-day, and were hungry for the fresh offerings, and all were sold at 11c. Spring chickens are plenty, slow, and weaker. Old roosters are ½c higher, other kinds steady. We quote: Spring chickens, local per lb, 17@22c; do, Western, 17@20c; do, Southern, small, 15@16c; fowls, 11c; old roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 40@80c; geese, 65c@$1.12; pigeons, 15@ 30c. DRESSED—Fresh poultry is in lighter receipt to-day and advices indicate moderate supply in transit. Fowls a shade higher. Spring chickens show little change, but are firmer. Local poultry nominally steady in absence of fresh receipts. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 9c; fowls, 9@10c; old cocks, 5@5½c; old ducks, 5@8c; Spring ducks, local, 17@18c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 23@30c; do, Long Island, scalded, 20@25c; do, Western dry-picked, 16@25c; do, scalded, 16@20c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1; grouse, $1@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1@$2.25; glass plover, $1@$1.50; venison, per lb, 14@16c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts continue light and prices are firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per lb, 80@85c; No 1 to No 1, 60@ 75c; shipping, 55@60c; clover mixed, 50@70c; clover, 50@55c; rye straw, 45@65c; oat straw, 35@40c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in large receipt; choice firm and fairly active. Tomatoes firm. Other vegetables in liberal supply, quiet, and freely offered.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen bunches	$1.00@$1.25
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	60@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	50@ 75
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	25@ 40
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	1.50@ 2.00
Cabbages, Norf., Flat Dutch, per bbl.	50@ 80
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl-crate	40@ 65
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl	40@ 60
Eggplants, Fla., per half bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.40@ 1.50
Onions, Egyptian, 110-lb sack	2.00@ 2.15
Onions, Va. and Md., potato, per bas.	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Norf., wax, half-bbl bas.	1.50@ 1.75
String beans, Norf., wax, 1-3-basket	1.00@ 1.25
String beans, Norf., green, ½-bbl bas.	1.50@ 1.75
String beans, Norf., green, 1-3-bas	1.00@ 1.25
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl-crate	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, choice, carrier	1.25@ ..
Tomatoes, Fla., common, per carrier	60@ 1.00
Turnips, Jersey, white, per 100 bunches	1.50@ 2.00

POTATOES.

Charleston Rose, good to prime, bbl	$3.00@$3.25
Savannah Rose, good to prime	2.75@ 3.25
Charleston and Savannah Chili Red, good to prime, per bbl	2.75@ 3.00
Charleston and Savannah, white, fair to prime, per bbl	2.75@ 3.00
North Carolina Rose, fair to prime	2.00@ 3.00
North Carolina Chili Red, fair to prime	1.75@ 2.50
Norfolk Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	2.25@ 3.25
Eastern Shore Rose, fair to prime	2.00@ 3.00
Southern, poor to fair, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Southern, culls, per bbl	50@ 75
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.25@ 1.50
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.50@ 1.75

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand was only moderate, with fine grades firm.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—Ordinary	12@13	N. Orleans, open kettle—Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados	job'g	24@26
Cuba, 50° test. Nominal		Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Business was very good and full prices obtained for fine stock.

Domestic—Ordinary	3½@3¾	Japan	3¾@4
Fair	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1⅞@2½
Good	4⅛@4½	Java	3¼@3¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was very steady, but refiners were not in the market for supplies. ....Refined in moderate demand at steady prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞ @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 5-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅝ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¾ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 11-16@4⅞
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4½
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor A	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3 15-16@4
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 10	3 11-16@3¾
No. 11	3 11-16@3¾
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3¾ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¾ @..

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Prices were unchanged and demand very light.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	7	@ 8	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8	@..	
Bavarian, new	22	@24	
Bohemian, new	23	@26	
Altmarks, new	18	@20	

HIDES—Demand continued good, with supplies moderate and prices firm.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	19 @..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@23	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21@23	18 @..
Bogota, selected	21@24	16 @17½
Central America, selected	20@22	17 @..
Payta, selected

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Evidence that the Reactionary Tendency Has Run Its Course.

SHARP MANIPULATION IN SUGAR

Something Like a Corner in New-England Stock—Improving Business Conditions — Final Prices the Highest.

MONDAY—P. M.

The market at the close to-day looked as if the reactionary tendency had about run its course. The bears were aggressive during the morning, and met with some success, but in the afternoon, when they attempted to cover, prices rallied sharply, so that at the close the level was higher than on Saturday. The news of the day was encouraging. The change of Ministry in Great Britain is well regarded in financial circles, as, parodoxical as it may seem, a Tory administration, when securely seated, is liberal where expenditures for public improvements are concerned. The London market to-day was quite firm, and there was more disposition to regard American issues with favor than has been apparent for some time.

Domestic news was also satisfactory. Officials of Southern roads report that business is better than at any time since the panic, and that the outlook is most encouraging. Crop reports continue to promise an excellent harvest, and railway earnings indicate continued growth in business. Many companies have ordered additional cars to meet present and coming requirements, and the great manufacturing industries report advances in the wages of employes. The improvement in the iron trade becomes more marked from day to day, and further advances in the price of pig iron are promised for the near future. Altogether, therefore, the outlook for the security market is most satisfactory.

Operations to-day were largely professional, but there were evidences of commission-house buying, which, while yet small in volume, seems likely to run into generous proportions. A third of the day's business was in Sugar, and its manipulation was erratic. It opened fairly strong at 114@114¼, advanced to 115¾, broke to 112⅝, rallied to 115⅝, and closed at 115½, a net gain of ⅝. A large operator last week closed out his deal on the long side and went short of upward of 25,000 shares. Careful manipulation followed, and the account was closed out to-day with handsome profit. The operation was assisted by the embarrassment of a heavy trader on the Consolidated Exchange, but suspension was avoided. General Electric gained 1½ points on a revival of the report that an agreement with the Westinghouse Company had been reached, but the story has not been confirmed. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was firm, and closed ¼ higher. Tennessee Coal and Iron showed evidence of further liquidation. Illinois Steel developed marked activity, and moved up from 74½ to 78⅝, but fell back to 76½, a net gain of 2⅝ points.

The railway list was quiet and somewhat irregular, but closed strong. The Grainger stocks each gained ⅞, on relatively small business. The coal stocks were quiet at fractional changes. There was good buying of Louisville and Nashville by London and local traders, and it closed 1¼ up. New-England advanced sharply from 47 to 51¼, a net gain of 4¾ points, and after the close was 52½ bid, with none offered. There were no developments regarding the property. It is admitted that the majority of the stock has been acquired in the interest of the New-Haven Company, and that only about 50,000 shares of the minority stock is afloat in the Street. Operations this afternoon looked very much like a corner in the floating stock. Other specialities, such as Kansas and Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, and Wheeling and Lake Erie were moderately active and higher.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in somewhat better demand, but offerings were ample. Rates were 1¾@2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the offerings were light. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $72,992,979, and the balances were $7,757,643. The Sub-Treasury debt balance was $343,-189.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½@$4.89⅝ for demand, $4.89⅝@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.88 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 5-3c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@66⅞. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$33,075,461
Imports for the same period	21,418,372
Net exports	$11,657,089
Net exports to date, 1894	55,230,838
Net exports to date, 1893	63,327,622
Net exports to date, 1892	33,437,039

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	158
Broadway	240
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Central National	115
Chase National	500
Chatham	350
Chemical	4,100
City	440
Citizens'	135
Commerce	181
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	280
East River	130
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2,500
First National	2,500
First National of Staten Island	120
Fourth National	182½
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	300
German-American	115
Germania	300
Greenwich	155
Hanover	308
Hudson River	150
Importers and Traders'	510
Irving	185
Leather Manufacturers'	165
Lincoln National	615
Manhattan	191
Market & Fulton	218
Mechanics'	183
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	100
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Exchange	112
Metropolitan	2½
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	110
Nassau	152
New-York	224
New-York County	500
N. Y. National Exchange	100
Ninth National	117
Nineteenth Ward	128
National Bank of North America	180
Oriental	200
Pacific	180
Park	270
Phenix	115½
Republic	153
Seaboard National	160
Shoe & Leather	90
Southern National	140
State of New-York	104
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	90
United States National	180
West Side	280
Western National	111

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	140⅞	140⅞	140½	140¾	140	150	5
American Cotton Oil	28⅜	29	28¾	29	29	29¼	300
American Cotton Oil pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	74¾	75¾	100
American Express	118½	118½	118½	118½	112	115	10
American Sugar Refining	114¼	115⅝	112¼	115¼	115⅛	115¾	97,355
American Sugar Refining pf	90¼	90¼	90	90	90½	90⅝	785
American Tobacco	112⅞	113¼	112⅜	113	112⅜	112⅝	6,044
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	7	7	7	7			60
Atch., T. & S. Fé, 1st in. pd.	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10	10½	2,268
Baltimore & Ohio	64	64	63	63	63	64½	600
*Bay State Gas	20	20	20	20	19½	21	200
Canada Southern	55¼	56⅛	55¾	55⅝	55¼	55½	1,900
Canadian Pacific	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	53⅞	54½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22½	22½	22⅝	1,760
Chicago Gas	72⅜	73½	72	73	72⅞	73⅛	7,811
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	54½	55½	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	99½	100½	10
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅜	100	98¾	100	99⅜	100	4,497
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼	143½	145	3
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85	85⅞	84⅜	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜	6,095
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45¼	45⅛	45½	45⅛	46	46½	201
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68	68⅜	67⅛	68½	68⅜	68½	10,595
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	122	122	122	122	121¼	122	345
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72¼	73⅛	72¼	73⅛	73	73⅛	3,343
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	10	10	10	10	10	10½	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33½	35½	33½	35½	35⅜	35½	3,050
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	64	64⅜	64	64⅝			78
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26	26	26	26	26¼	26½	50
Delaware & Hudson	129⅞	130	129⅝	130	129⅝	130	600
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	162½	162¼	162½	162¾	163¼	100
Detroit Gas	29½	30	29½	30	30	30½	450
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20⅞	20⅝	20⅜	20½	20⅝	20¾	17,940
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	8¾	9	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾	300
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	16	16¼	16	16¼	16¼	17	200
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½	101½	10
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	45	45	45	40	45	33
Flint & Père Marquette	14½	14½	14¼	14½	14⅞	15	100
General Electric	36½	37½	36	37⅜	37⅜	37½	10,483
Illinois Steel Company	74½	78⅝	74½	76¾	76¾	78	7,000
Iowa Central pf	33	33	33	33	33	34	100
Laclede Gas pf	88¼	88¾	88¾	88¾	84	87	15
Lake Erie & Western	24½	24¾	24¼	24¾	24½	25	400
Lake Shore	150	151	150	150½	150½		613
*Long Island Traction	13¼	13½	12¾	13¼	13	13¼	3,082
Louisville & Nashville	57⅞	58⅞	57⅜	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	3,470
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9½	9⅝	10	200
Manhattan Consolidated	113⅝	114¼	113	114	113½	114¼	4,660
*Metropolitan Traction	101⅝	101⅞	101¼	101⅝	101	102	1,900
Michigan Central	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	103	300
Minn. & St. Louis	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22½	230
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87	87½	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	48½	48¼	48¼	48½	48½	49	500
Minnesota Iron	64½	67⅞	64¼	67⅜	66	68	2,364
Missouri Pacific	32	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	32⅝	32⅞	3,180
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	17½	17¾	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	35½	35⅝	35	35⅝	35½	35⅝	5,101
*National Lead Company	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	34½	35¼	1,150
*National Lead Company pf.	90	90¼	90	90¼	90	90⅝	305
National Linseed Oil	30	30⅜	30	30⅜	30	30½	250
New-Jersey Central	100	101	100	101	100¾	101	2,364
New-York Central	101¼	101½	101¼	101¾	101½	102¼	35
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	47	51¼	47	51¼	51½		8,302
New-York, L. E. & Western	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9	10	415
New-York, Sus. & Western	10¼	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	10	600
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	27¼	27½	26	26	26	26½	3,190
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	420
Northern Pacific	4	4⅛	3⅝	4¼	4¼	4½	1,030
Northern Pacific pf.	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16¼	16	16¼	1,588
Ontario & Western	18	18	18	18	18	18¼	150
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6¾	8	4
Pacific Mail	30¾	30¾	30½	30⅝	30⅝	30½	1,475
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	17¼	17⅝	16¾	17⅜	17¼	17⅝	9,900
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	18½	19½	10
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173½	173½	173	173	173	175	522
St. Louis Southwestern	7½	7¾	7½	7½	7½	7⅝	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	16⅜	17	16½	17	16¾	17	2,170
St. Paul & Duluth	30	30	30	30	29	31	300
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91¼	91¼	91⅛	91⅛	90	91½	300
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅝	40¾	40	40⅜	40⅜	40⅞	1,210
St. Paul & Omaha pf	117⅝	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	117½	117½	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115⅞	115⅞	115¼	115½	115	116	300
Southern Pacific	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅜	440
Southern Railway	14	14	13⅝	14	14½	14½	1,165
Southern Railway pf.	41⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	41⅜	41¾	2,572
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39	39	37¾	38⅝	38⅝	38⅞	18,050
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	99	100	99	100	99	105	45
Texas & Pacific	18⅜	18¾	12⅞	13	13	13½	2,235
Union Pacific	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅜	12½	12⅝	700
United States Cordage	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	330
United States Cordage pf.	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	3	4	700
United States Cordage gtd.	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	7	7¾	521
United States Rubber	41¼	41¾	40⅝	41	40¾	40⅞	1,125
United States Rubber pf.	98	98	98	98	97	97⅞	215
*United States Leather	19⅛	19½	18	18⅝	18½	18⅝	5,010
*United States Leather pf.	92¼	93	92¼	93	92⅜	93	820
Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	500
Wabash pf.	20	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	20	20⅜	3,055
Western Union Telegraph	92⅜	92⅝	91⅞	92⅜	92⅜	92⅝	3,011
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15⅜	16¼	15⅜	16	15⅞	16	4,190
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	40⅝	49⅝	48½	49⅝	49	49½	470
Wisconsin Central	5⅝	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅝	200

Total sales 280,724

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Kingston & Pembroke	.25	.25	.25	.25	100

Total sales 1,100

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S Fe 4s	Ft W'th & D C 1st	N Y, S & W Term 1st	St L Southw 2d Inc
Trust Co certfs	4,000 ... 71⅞	1,000 ... 103	10,000 ... 37½
1,000 ... 75⅛	2,000 ... 71	14,000 ... 100	5,000 ... 37⅜
21,000 ... 75	H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	N Y N H & H 4s	5,000 ... 37
5,000 ... 74⅛	1,000 ... 111	Cons Deb Certfs	San An & Ar P 4s
26,000 ... 74¾	Intern'l & Gt N 1st	1,000 ... 146½	5,000 ... 67¼
2,000 ... 75	1,000 ... 118	Small Bonds	14,000 ... 67⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	800 ... 106½	2,000 ... 67¼
3-4s, Class A,	5,000 ... 79¾	North Pac 1st Coup	2,000 ... 67⅝
Trust Co certfs	Kan Pac 1st Cons	6,000 ... 118¼	16,000b3 ... 67½
1st instlmt paid	20,000 ... 72⅜	North Pac 3d Coup	1,000 ... 67⅝
5,000 ... 27½	Laclede Gaslight Co	10,000 ... 73	Seattle, L S & E 1st
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s	of St L 1st 5s	North Pac Cons 5s	Trust Receipts
3,000 ... 51	2,000 ... 95½	1,000 ... 43⅜	2,000 ... 46½
Atlantic & Pac Inc	10,000 ... 95⅝	40,000 ... 44	Scioto Val & N E 4s
26,000 ... 4⅜	Lehigh & W-B M 5s	5,000s3 ... 44	11,000 ... 81
10,000 ... 4⅞	3,000 ... 89	10,000 ... 44	So Pac of Ariz 1st
2,000 ... 5	Lehigh & W-B Con	1,000 ... 44½	15,000 ... 101
Au. & N'w'n 1st	Assented	2,000 ... 44½	South Pac of Cal 5s
8,000 ... 92½	3,000 ... 106¼	2,000 ... 44⅝	Consolidated
Brooklyn Elev 1st	2,000 ... 106¼	10,000 ... 44½	15,000 ... 92
5,000 ... 106½	Lo & Nashville Cons	Trust Co certfs	5,000 ... 92½
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s	4,000 ... 109	5,000 ... 43⅞	So Pac, N Mex 1st
42,000 ... 108¾	Lo, N A & Chic G M	Nor Pac Col Tr 5s	10,000 ... 108
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	5,000 ... 75	9,000 ... 87	Southern R'y 1st 5s
Collat Trust 8s	21,000 ... 74½	1,000 ... 87⅝	10,000 ... 98½
1,000 ... 98	5,000 ... 74⅝	2,000 ... 87¼	10,000 ... 98⅝
5,000 ... 98⅜	5,000 ... 75	Ohio Southern 1st	10,000 ... 98⅝
6,000 ... 99	5,000 ... 75¼	2,000 ... 80	10,000 ... 98¾
Canada So 1st Gtd	Metropol'n Elev 1st	Ohio South'n G M 4s	134,000 ... 98
1,000 ... 112½	2,000 ... 122¼	1,000 ... 30½	60,000 ... 98¼
Canada South'n 2d	Mexican Int 1st 4s	Oreg Imp Co Con 5s	1,000s3 ... 98¼
10,000s20f ... 106½	6,000 ... 71½	10,000 ... 50	22,000 ... 98⅝
Central N J 1st Conv,	5,000 ... 71⅝	5,000 ... 49⅞	21,000 ... 98⅞
1902	Mich Cen 5s, 1931	2,000 ... 50	Spokane & Pal 6s
3,000 ... 120	2,000 ... 118½	Oregon R & Nav 5s	Trust Co Certfs
Cent'l of N J Gen 5s	Mil & St Paul 1st,	Trust Receipts	1,000 ... 75
10,000 ... 117⅜	South'n Minn Div	2,000 ... 95½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ... 118	1,000 ... 119	Oreg Short Line 6s	1,000 ... 92⅜
Ches & O Gen 4½s	Mil & St P'l 8s 1st	1,000 ... 100½	1,000 ... 92½
263,000 ... 83	1,000 ... 113¼	10,000 ... 100½	1,000 ... 92¼
1,000 ... 83¼	Minn & St L Con 5s	2,000 ... 100⅜	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
2,000 ... 83⅜	8,000 ... 102¼	1,000 ... 100¼	5,000 ... 30½
Chic, Bur & Quincy	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	Trust Receipts	1,000 ... 30⅜
Iowa Div 4s	23,000 ... 86⅜	5,000 ... 100	10,000 ... 30½
7,000 ... 99	20,000s20f ... 86⅝	2,000 ... 100⅜	10,000 ... 30⅝
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	1,000 ... 86¼	15,000 ... 100½	10,000b3 ... 30⅝
1,000 ... 100⅜	M, Kan & Tex 2d	20,000 ... 100½	20,000 ... 30½
1,000 ... 100	8,000 ... 60⅜	5,000 ... 100½	Union Pac 6s, 1897
Chicago & Erie 1st	14,000 ... 60⅞	5,000 ... 100⅝	2,000 ... 106¾
1,000 ... 93	8,000 ... 60⅝	Oreg S L & U N Con	Union Pac 1st, 1808
Chic & Nor Pac 1st	Mo, Kan & East 1st	Trust Receipts	9,000 ... 106¾
Trust Receipts	6,000 ... 94	12,000 ... 49¾	Un Pac Ext S F 8s
1,000 ... 48	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	30,000 ... 49¾	1,000 ... 95¼
Chic & Northwestern	10,000 ... 86¼	5,000 ... 49⅞	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
Cons 7s	5,000 ... 86⅝	Penn Cos Gtd 4½s	1,000 ... 40¼
7,000 ... 140	16,000 ... 87	10,000s20f ... 116¼	U N J R R & C Co
Chic, R I & Pac 6s	10,000 ... 86¼	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st	4s
1,000 ... 131	6,000b3 ... 87	Evansville Div	1,000 ... 114⅛
Registered	20,000 ... 87	2,000 ... 102¾	U S Cordage Co 1st
5,000 ... 126	2,000 ... 87⅛	Phila & Reading 1st	3,000 ... 40½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	24,000 ... 87¼	Pref Inc	9,000 ... 39⅞
15,000 ... 107	15,000 ... 87⅝	1,000 ... 31½	Virginia Mid'l G M
2,000 ... 106⅞	Mo, K & Tex Ext 5s	1,000 ... 31¼	1,000 ... 102
8,000 ... 107	11,000 ... 90	3d Pref Inc	Guarantee Stamped
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	4,000 ... 90¼	10,000 ... 14½	1,000 ... 102
2,000 ... 96⅛	5,000 ... 90½	Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	Wabash R R 1st
8,000 ... 96⅜	Mo Pac Trust 5s	1,000 ... 75⅝	4,000c ... 107½
5,000 ... 96⅝	5,000 ... 82	Trust Co Certfs	9,000 ... 107⅝
13,000 ... 97	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	25,000 ... 69¼	1,000 ... 108
C, St P, M & O Cons	1,000 ... 68½	10,000 ... 69⅝	1,000 ... 107¾
9,000 ... 129½	10,000 ... 67⅝	15,000 ... 69¼	5,000 ... 107⅝
Chic & W Ind G M	Morris & E Con Gtd	Rich & Danville 6s	2,000 ... 107⅞
1,000 ... 116	5,000 ... 140	2,000 ... 122½	Wabash R R 2d
Col Coal & Iron 6s	Nash, C & St L Con	Rich & Danv Deb 5s	4,000 ... 77
1,000 ... 95	2,000s20f ... 100⅞	Stamped	2,000 ... 76⅞
1,000 ... 94½	5,000 ... 101	10,000 ... 100	8,000 ... 77
Colorado Midland 1st	N Y Cent'l Deb 5s	Rome & W Consol	West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000 ... 72½	5,000s20f ... 108½	10,000 ... 119	19,000 ... 107
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	St Jo & Grand I 1st	3,000b3 ... 107
1,000 ... 93	1,000 ... 105⅛	5,000 ... 60½	2,000b3 ... 107¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s	N Y Elevated 1st 7s	St L & Iron Mt 5s	Wheeling & L E 1st
3,000 ... 70¾	20,000 ... 110¼	10,000 ... 80	5,000 ... 108
4,000 ... 70⅝	N Y, Lake Erie & W'n	St L & S F Trust 5s	Wheeling & L E Imp
3,000 ... 70½	Funded 5s &	7,000 ... 82	4,000 ... 91¾
Dul & Iron Rge 1st	Coup D M & Co	St L & S F G M 5s	Wheel & L E Con 4s
3,000 ... 96	Certfs Stamped	4,000 ... 94	2,000 ... 71⅞
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	8,000 ... 67	St L & S F G M 6s	1,000 ... 72½
1,000 ... 100¼	N Y & Harl 1st Coup	3,000 ... 108⅝	Wiscon Cen Co 1st
2,000 ... 100¼	22,000 ... 117	St L Southw'n 1st	Trust Co Certfs
Erie 1st Mortgage	N Y, Ontario & W'n	5,000 ... 80	1,000 ... 57
5,000 ... 106¼	Refunding 4s	St Paul, M & M 1st	5,000 ... 56
Flint & Père M 6s	10,000 ... 93	Consolidated 6s	
3,000 ... 116	5,000 ... 93⅝	1,000 ... 123	

Total sales $1,952,800

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Alton & Terre Haute	62½	65	Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
American Coal	91	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	4¾	5½
American District Telegraph	30	40	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17	..
American T. & C.	90	..	Kingston & Pembroke	8	10
American Tobacco pf	114	115	Laclede Gas	28	29
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1¾	L. E. & W. pf	83½	84
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	10½	Long Island	85	88
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..	L., N. A. & C. pf	26½	27
Boston A. L. pf	108	105	L., St. L. & T.	1	2
Brunswick Company	2½	3¼	Mahoning Coal R.	115	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21	Mahoning C. R. pf	100	..
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60	Manhattan Beach	4½	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	45	..	Maryland Coal pf	55	65
Cedar F. & M.	..	10	Mexican Central	10	11¼
Central Pacific	19½	20½	Mexican National certificates	..	8
Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	110	..	Mobile & Ohio	24½	25
Chicago & Alton	153	..	N. C. & St. L.	68	90
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	National Starch	7¼	10
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	91	94	National Starch 1st pf	50	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..	National Starch 2d pf	26	34
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66	New Central C.	7	9
Commercial Cable	150	..	N. Y. & N. H.	213	218
Consolidated Coal	32	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	16¾	17¼
Consolidated Gas Company	144½	146	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	74
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32¼	34½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46½	47½	Norfolk Southern	65	..
D., M. & Ft. D.	9½	10	Norfolk & Western	3½	3¾
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	47½	55	Norfolk & Western pf.	13	14
Erie Tel. & Tel.	58	59	Ontario Mining	8	10
F. & P. M. pf.	40	44	Oregon Improvement	11½	13
Great Northern pf	133½	136	Oregon Railway & Navigation	29	31
G. B. & W., t. r.	1	1¾	Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2¼	3½	Peoria & Eastern	4½	7
Homestake	22	..	Pitts., Young. & Ash.	47½	..
Illinois Central	95	96	Pittsburg & Western pf.	31	32
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	19½	21½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	51½	52½
Iowa Central	10½	10⅝	P., F. W. & C.	157	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	114¼	115⅝	112⅝	115⅝	48,240
Am. Tobacco	113	115½	112⅝	113¼	420
Am. C. O. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	100
A., T. & S. F.	10	10¼	10	10¼	210
Ark. C. Imp.	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	60
Cent. of N. J.	100¼	100½	99¾	100½	350
Chic. & N. W.	99¼	99⅞	98⅝	99⅜	870
Chic. Gas	73	73⅛	72⅛	73	2,340
C., R. I. & P.	72⅝	73¼	72¼	73⅛	1,000
C., B. & Q.	85	85⅞	84⅜	85⅝	3,380
C., M. & St. P.	68	68⅝	67⅝	68½	9,750
C. & Ohio	22½	22½	22½	22½	50
Col. F. & I.	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾	200
Dist. & C. F.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	5,080
Gen. Electric	36⅝	37⅜	35⅞	37½	2,370
Del. & Hud.	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	120
D., L. & W.	163	163	163	163	100
Lake Shore	150¼	150¼	150¼	150½	20
Louis. & N.	58⅛	58⅜	58	58⅜	640
Long I. Trac.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	180
Manhattan	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	40
Mo. Pacific	32⅛	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	980
M., K. & T. pf.	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35⅜	70

Total sales 80,270

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. gen., t. r	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	$1,000
B'way & 7th Av con.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	4,000

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank. — Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank, — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street.

Central National — 322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank — 15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET. L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. — 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. — CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds — BOUGHT & SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circulars furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y., Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000

SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George S. Bowdoin, Frederic Cromwell, Walter Galliette, Robert Goelet, G. G. Haven, Oliver Harriman, H. Somers Hayes, Charles R. Henderson, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Walter G. Oakman, Alexander E. Orr, Henry H. Rogers, Henry W. Smith, H. McK. Twombly, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, William C. Whitney.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned, having been requested by the holders of a large amount of second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and stock of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company to act as a committee to formulate and carry out a plan of reorganization of said railroad, request the holders of said second mortgage bonds and stock to send their addresses and amounts of their holdings to any member of the committee, in order that they may receive copies of said plan as soon as prepared.

New-York, June 24th, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President Manhattan Trust Company, 1 Nassau St., New-York.

JAMES D. SMITH, of James D. Smith & Co., 42 Broad St., New-York.

JULES S. BACHE, of J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.

MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until July 10, the above Bonds will be redeemed at $1,030 EACH, on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer, Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, June 7, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1895.

The following bonds of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 19, 37, 48, 52, 57, 60, 93, 114, 124, 133, 143, 151, 165, 177, 179, 234, 250, 295, 332, 355, 358, 427, 443, 467, 476, 488, and 493, have this day been drawn by lot for redemption by the undersigned Trustees, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the 1st day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WILLIAM MAHL, Trustee.

NOTICE.—The Receiver of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company hereby advertises for bids for the purchase of the property and the franchises and privileges of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company, which, with the approval of the Superior Court for New-Haven County, in the State of Connecticut, he may sell. Bids will be received by mail until September 1st, 1895, and they should be addressed to EDMUND ZACHER, Receiver of Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company, New-Haven, Conn.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

Reorganization OF THE Central Railroad & Banking Co. OF GEORGIA.

A plan of purchase of the railroads and properties of the **Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia** and the other lines embraced in its system has been prepared, and **The Mercantile Trust Company, of New-York** has been by proper agreements and request appointed agent and depository under such plan.

The following interests have already lodged their written approval of the plan and have requested the said Trust Company to proceed to call for deposits thereunder and take all such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully effectuate and execute the reorganization, namely:

A majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The Committee of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The underwriter of the proposed First Mortgage Bonds of the new company, to be used in taking up the present tripartite bonds.

The Committee representing the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company.

DEPOSITS UNDER THIS PLAN ARE INVITED FROM THE FOLLOWING PARTIES IN INTEREST:

(1.) The holders of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(2.) The holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(3.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company.

(4.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

(5.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company.

(6.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Macon and Northern Railroad Company.

(7.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Rome Railroad Company.

(8.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad Company.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be issued by the undersigned in exchange for securities so deposited.

THE RIGHT TO MAKE SUCH DEPOSITS IS HEREBY LIMITED TO THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1895.

Printed copies of such plan and any further information in connection with the reorganization which may be desired by the security holders will be furnished at the office of the undersigned, 120 Broadway, or by **Messrs. Samuel Thomas** and **Thomas F. Ryan,** at their office, in the Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty St., New-York City.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Depository.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The deposits under the plan exceed the following amounts:

General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds	$122,250,000
Second Mortgage A Bonds.	75,200,000
Stock	92,700,000

The time within which deposits of Bonds and Stock may be made under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement has been extended and limited to **JULY 8th, 1895,** at 3 o'clock P. M., after which date deposits will only be received upon payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount of the Bonds and Stock deposited.

The dates for the payment of the remaining instalments of the assessment on the Stock, as heretofore fixed, are extended and limited as follows:

The Second Installment, of $3 per share, to **JULY 10th, 1895.**

The Third Installment, of $2 per share, to **AUGUST 10th, 1895.**

The Fourth, and last, installment, of $2 per share, to **SEPTEMBER 10th, 1895.**

Any installment upon the stock not paid on or before the above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of one dollar per share on each installment in arrears.

The Committee reserves the right at any time to decline to receive further deposits after **JULY 8th, 1895,** and to declare forfeited the rights of holders of Certificates of Deposit of Stock who fail to pay the respective installments of the assessment within the dates above specified.

Dated New-York, June 17, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman, R. SOMERS HAYES, EDWARD N. GIBBS, GEORGE G. HAVEN, ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER, ROBERT FLEMING, JOHN LUDEN, VICTOR MORAWETZ, HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary. } Committee.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1895, $10.00 PER BOND WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THOSE DEPOSITING, SUBJECT TO FULL DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REMIT SUCH REQUIREMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman. LOUIS FITZGERALD, THOMAS DENNY, OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass. GEORGE J. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo. W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St. STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, June 24, 1895.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of July next, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 29th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 16th of July next.

E. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, No. 23 Broad St., (Mills Building.)
New-York, June 22, 1895.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.

The Southern Pacific Company will, on and after July 1, 1895, against presentation of dividend warrant No. 30, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates respectively. The dividend warrants, when stamped or perforated to show such payment, will be returned to the persons presenting the same.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE STANDARD GAS LIGHT COMPANY of the City of New-York.
71 Broadway, New-York, June 14, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 10, 1895, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 26, 1895.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 26, 1895, and reopen Thursday, July 11, 1895, at 10 A. M.

FERDINAND McKEIGE, Secretary.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO., 55 Liberty St., New-York, June 18, 1895.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 21, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. July 1st, 1895.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

Dividends.

Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds.

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, Seventh Judicial Circuit, coupons of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1st, 1895, will be paid by the Receivers at their office, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, upon presentation on and after that date. Books for transfer of the $5,000 First Mortgage Registered Bonds will close on June 22d, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on July 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M. Drafts for interest on registered Bonds will be mailed to holders of record.

JOHN SCOTT, Comptroller for Receivers.

New-York, June 21, 1895.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. per share was declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, July 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 29, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purposes of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen July 16, 1895.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Chicago, June 24, 1895.

A dividend of Fifty Cents per share will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed June 28, and reopen July 29, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
CHICAGO, June 15, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this company's preferred stock, registered on the closing of the transfer books.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 5, and reopen Aug. 2, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

THE SAFE-TY CAR HEATING AND LIGHTING COMPANY
160 Broadway, N. Y.
New-York, June 7, 1895.

NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on June 25 at 3 P. M., and reopened on July 2, at 10 A. M.

WM. R. THOMAS, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New-York, June 20, 1895.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1895, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 29, 1895, and reopen July 16, 1895.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, June 25th, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1895, and will reopen July 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.

W. A. C. EWEN, Secretary.

New-York, June 18th, 1895.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
June 20th, 1895.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, in New-York.
25 NASSAU STREET.
Organized 1851.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1895.
83d Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
50th Av., and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK, June 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th until July 2d, 1895.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, June 22, 1895.
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 22 until July 1, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, June 19, 1895.
91ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, June 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

SIXTIETH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 21st, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 1st July, proximo.

Transfer books closed until July 2, 1895.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.
SEVENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 5, to which date, from June 30, the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of tax, payable July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 8, 1895.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, June 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. Coupons maturing July 1, 1895, on the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.'s 1st mortgage bonds of 1907 will be paid at the Central Trust Co. of New-York, No. 52 Wall St. R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

New-York, June 22, 1895.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1895.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, June 25, at 12:30 P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

$5,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1904.
$3,000 Equitable Gas Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1899.
1 share Blooming Grove Park Association, $450.
$4,000 Kalamazoo City & County Street Railway Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1910.
2,000 shares Ohio Southern R. R. Co., $100 each (hypothecated.)
480 shares Sterling Steel Co. of Pennsylvania, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
200 shares American Axe & Tool Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

WHEREAS, THE FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of Sioux City, Iowa, has made default in the payment of the interest due January 1, 1895, and April 1, 1895, respectively, upon its bonds or debentures, known and designated as its 6 per cent. Currency Debentures, and said interest has ever since said respective dates and for more than sixty days, remained, and now is, wholly in arrears and unpaid, and

WHEREAS, Consequent on said default, and under and in conformity with the terms and conditions of that certain trust agreement bearing date April 12, 1886, and executed by said Fidelity Loan and Trust Company to the undersigned as Trustee for the purpose of securing the payment of said bonds or debentures, the undersigned has been requested in writing by Otto T. Bannard, Thos. T. Barr, and Benj. Graham, constituting a committee known as the Reorganization Committee of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, and holding upward of $1,612,000.00 of said debentures, being a large majority in number and amount of the debentures forming each of Series A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, N, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, FF, GG, HH, II, JJ, KK, LL, MM, NN, PP, QQ, RR, SS, TT, UU, VV, WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, FFF, and GGG thereof, and by the People's Savings Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, holding all of the outstanding debentures in Series P thereof; the Rhode Island Hospital and Trust Company holding a large majority in number and amount of Series O thereof; the Mechanics' Savings Bank, holding all the outstanding debentures of Series M thereof, and by the said Mechanics' Savings Bank, and the said Reorganization Committee, holding or acting in conformity with the desire of the holders of all the debentures in Series OO thereof, to sell at public auction in the City of New-York, the mortgage notes and mortgages of real estate collateral thereto, and other property held by or assigned to it, and now in its possession as Trustee, in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust Agreement in that regard contained.

NOW, THEREFORE, By virtue of said requests in writing, and of the right and authority of the undersigned in the premises as Trustee, as aforesaid, the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York will, in its capacity as Trustee upon the trusts expressed in said Trust Agreement, sell at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, all the mortgage notes and all the mortgages collateral thereto, and other property heretofore assigned to it and in its possession, and held by it under said Trust Agreement as security for the payment of said respective Series of bonds or debentures hereinbefore specified.

In every case, all of the mortgage notes and mortgages pertaining to a single series of bonds or debentures will be sold together, as one lot or parcel, unless one or more persons shall before the day appointed for said sale notify the undersigned, as Trustee, in writing, that he or they desire to bid upon a specific mortgage note and mortgage, or specific mortgage notes and mortgages, held as security for the outstanding debentures, in one or more of said series, and requesting that the said specific note and mortgage, or mortgage notes and mortgages, be put up for sale separately.

Any debenture holder or holders may bid at such sale, and may turn in his or their debenture or debentures in payment of the purchase price bid for any mortgage or mortgages, and accompanying evidences of indebtedness held for the series to which said debenture or debentures may belong, at such sum as said debenture holder or holders would be entitled to receive as such from the net proceeds of the sale of any such series in case the purchase price were wholly paid in cash.

Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned has collected and holds principal and interest money for account of said respective series, hereinbefore specified, as follows, viz.:

For Series A, $2,373.81; for Series B, $405.41; for Series C, $1,522.03; for Series D, $1,739.41; for Series E, $9,107.99; for Series F, $5,947.12; for Series G, $1,307.50; for Series H, $1,034.72; for Series I, $880.49; for Series K, $2,036.12; for Series L, $8,057.77; for Series M, $1,139.76; for Series N, $1,316.46; for Series O, $1,259.68; for Series P, $8,673.53; for Series Q, $1,107.15; for Series R, $1,223.10; for Series S, $1,075.86; for Series T, $70.14; for Series U, $3,145.78; for Series V, $1,041.70; for Series W, $358.70; for Series X, $2,346.39; for Series Y, $354.47; for Series Z, $2,636.56; for Series AA, $7,715.38; for Series BB, $1,741.67; for Series EE, $276.45; for Series GG, $545.34; for Series II, $1,370.85; for Series JJ, $1,572.57; for Series KK, $459.97; for Series LL, $5,048.86; for Series NN, $2,114.40; for Series OO, $2,961.87; for Series PP, $1,523.00; for Series QQ, $3,407.70; for Series SS, $1,253.10; for Series TT, $3,358.18; for Series VV, $680.51; for WW, $2,983.62; for Series XX, $396.43; for Series YY, $10,378.91; for Series ZZ, $2,407.00; for Series AAA, $6,000.74; for Series BBB, $16,217.38; for Series CCC, $13,029.54; for Series DDD, $2,386.69; for Series EEE, $506.65; for Series FFF, $374.75, and Series GGG, $100.67; and that any debenture holder shall be entitled to have his aliquot share thereof and of any additional amount collected after the payment of all charges and expenses thereupon, received on account of any amount bid by him on said sale.

Notice is also hereby given that the aggregate amount of the bonds or debentures outstanding in the respective series above specified is as follows, viz.: In Series A $48,000, in Series B $39,000, in Series C $18,500, in Series D $50,000, in Series E $33,000, in Series F $37,000, in Series G $37,000, in Series H $28,500, in Series I $44,000, in Series K $37,000, in Series L $45,000, in Series M $50,000, in Series N $30,000, in Series O $37,000, in Series P $38,000, in Series Q $43,000, in Series R $38,000, in Series S $26,000, in Series T $23,000, in Series U $30,000, in Series V $41,000, in Series W $22,000, in Series X $37,000, in Series Y $27,000, in Series Z $48,000, in Series AA $36,500, in Series BB $33,000, in Series CC $23,000, in Series DD $37,000, in Series EE $42,000, in Series FF $40,000, in Series GG $41,500, in Series HH $38,000, in Series II $28,000, in Series JJ $36,000, in Series KK $3,000, in Series LL $40,000, in Series MM $31,000, in Series NN $37,000, in Series OO $47,000, in Series PP $45,000, in Series QQ $37,500, in Series RR $40,000, in Series SS $44,000, in Series TT $4,000, in Series UU $10,000, in Series VV $25,000, in Series WW $31,000, in Series XX $34,500, in Series YY $40,000, in Series ZZ $8,000, in Series AAA $36,000, in Series BBB $45,000, in Series CCC $43,000, in Series DDD $36,000, in Series EEE $20,000, in Series FFF $21,000, and in Series GGG $9,500; that the premises conveyed in and by the said mortgages securing said debentures are situate in one or more of the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and that a particular description of the mortgages and the property conveyed thereby held as security for each of said series may be seen upon application to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, in said city.

Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned holds a general fund and as security for Series A, B, D, G, K, M, Q, R, S, U, V, W, X, Z, AA, CC, FF, II, JJ, NN, QQ, UU, WW, YY, AAA, BBB, CCC, EEE, and FFF of said debentures, mortgage notes and mortgages aggregating $21,250 of principal, tax certificates aggregating $15,568.35, Sheriff's certificate for the principal sum of $800, and cash to the amount of $6,016.06. That the percentage of said general fund to which each of said last-named series is respectively entitled is as follows, viz.:

Series A to .022524 per cent., Series B to .015764 per cent., Series D to .029287 per cent., Series G to .015764 per cent., Series K to .036034 per cent., Series M to .030404 per cent., Series Q to .022524 per cent., Series R to .038554 per cent., Series S to .02590 per cent., Series U to .015764 per cent., Series V to .029277 per cent., Series W to .012384 per cent., Series X to .024774 per cent., Series Z to .022524 per cent., Series AA to .004504 per cent., Series CC to .023644 per cent., Series FF to .010134 per cent., Series II to .005634 per cent., Series JJ to .047294 per cent., Series NN to .022224 per cent., Series QQ to .062924 per cent., Series UU to .013514 per cent., Series WW to .011264 per cent., Series YY to .084904 per cent., Series AAA to .171174 per cent., Series BBB to .200454 per cent., Series CCC to .018014 per cent., Series EEE to .009004 per cent., and Series FFF to .013514 per cent.; and that the securities in said general fund will be sold as the first and one parcel for cash, and the net proceeds thereof, together with said cash contained in said general fund, apportioned among said last-named series, in accordance with the respective percentages of interest therein.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1895.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
THOS. G. HILLHOUSE, Counsel.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, June 26, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executor.)

50 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. (For account of whom it may concern.)
$119,000 Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chic. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$55,000 Texas, Sabine Valley & Northwestern R. R. Co. 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Prescott & Arizona Central R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$27,000 Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., (Atlantic Trust Co. Certf.)
$37,000 Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. 1st Consld. 5 p. c. Bds., (Atlantic Trust Co. Certf.)
900 shs. Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. Co. 1,270 shs. Balt., Ches. and Atlantic Ry. Co. pref.
$13.12 Balt., Ches. and Atlantic Ry. Co. scrip.
$73,000 Aluminum, Brass and Bronze Co. of Waterbury, Conn., 1st Mtge. Bds.
$21,000 Carolina, Cumberland Gap & Chicago R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Texas, Sabine Valley & Northwestern R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$6,000 Texas, Sabine Valley and Northwestern R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$2,000 Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Delaware River & Lancaster R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$2,000 Bloomingdale Graphite Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
154 shs. Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. Co.
15 shs. Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
500 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
$10,000 Northern Pacific R. R. 5 p. c. Land Grant Consld. Mtge. Regstd. Gold Bds., 1989.
$9,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1908.
15 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
$5,000 New-Jersey Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
60 shs. North River Ins. Co.
$23,000 Casino Company 1st. Mtge. Bds.
$10,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Extension R. R. Co. 1st Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911, Feb'y, 1895, coups. on.
$4,000 City of Ironwood 6 p. c. Public Impt. Bds., 1908, Feb'y, 1895, coups. on. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Helena & Red Mountain R. R. Co. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Sink. Fd. Bd., 1937, Sept., 1893, coups. on. (Hypd.)
1 sh. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
4 shs. Bank of New-York, (ex div.)
62 shs. N. Y., New-Haven & Hartford R. R.
25 shs. Secor Marine Propeller Co.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Savings Banks.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New-York.

New-York, June 24, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1895, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION

341 AND 343 BOWERY.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1895, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after July 15, 1895. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1895.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
70TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after JULY 15 on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30, 1895, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank.

Money deposited on or before JULY 10 will draw interest from July 1.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. COR. 6TH AV. AND 16TH ST.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending June 30, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable July 15, 1895. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1895, will draw interest from July 1, 1895. JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, B. OGDEN CHISOLM, } Secretaries.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR Per Cent. on the first $1,000. THREE Per Cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up July

A. C. CHAPIN SUES FOR $45,000

ALLEGES HE WAS KEPT INTOXICATED FOR WEEKS AND ROBBED.

Richard B. Gibbons Enjoined from Parting with Stock of the New-Haven Steamship Company.

Richard B. Gibbons, the poolroom man, will be unable to dispose of $45,000 worth of New-Haven Steamship stock and other securities of which Alexander C. Chapin alleges Gibbons robbed him. Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court yesterday continued the injunction recently granted, restraining Gibbons from selling the securities pending the issue of an action for their recovery brought by Mr. Chapin.

In his decision Justice Patterson says:

The circumstances set forth, even in the defendant's affidavits, are so extraordinary as to require much deeper inquiry into them than can be made now. I have not the slightest doubt of the acts of intoxication and imprudence of the plaintiff, and the case is one which calls for a rigorous examination of all its incidents and details.

If the transactions by which the defendant became possessed of all the property of the plaintiff were legitimate, he need not fear a thorough investigation, and as he claims they were all honest, and that he should not be delayed further, I will make it a consideration of maintaining the injunction that the plaintiff shall consent to the issues being referred and the case proceed to trial at once, if the defendant shall so require.

Mr. Chapin, who is only twenty-eight years old, is a nephew of Chester W. Chapin, President of the New-Haven Steamboat Company. He had just returned from Europe when he fell in with Gibbons. He alleges that Gibbons got him drunk, and kept him under the influence of liquor from February until May of this year. During this time, when he was never permitted to draw a sober breath, and was always, he asserts, kept close to Gibbons's side, the latter induced him to part with $45,000 in cash and securities, all of which went for alleged real estate deals and as wagers in fictitious "pigin matches."

Gibbons is said to live in Perth Amboy, and makes his headquarters in the Trenton House, in Cortlandt Street. He denies Chapin's allegations, and says he purchased the securities for $17,500 in cash.

IS IT OPERATING A FERRY?

The City to Sue the Long Island Railroad Company to Find Out.

The Long Island Railroad Company was yesterday temporarily enjoined by Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court from running the steamboat Morrisania as a ferry between Pier 1, this city, and Bay Ridge, unless the company files a penalty bond for $25,000. The bond, which it is understood will be filed at once, is to secure the city for the payment of such a sum as the courts shall determine to be the fair value of the ferry franchise in case it shall be decided on a trial of the case that the Morrisania is operated as a ferry and that the city is entitled to judgment.

The application for the temporary injunction was made in a suit brought by the city to restrain the alleged usurpation by the railroad company of a ferry franchise between Pier 1 and Bay Ridge. It was urged that a ferry was being run in violation of law, and that its operation would greatly diminish the revenues derived by the city from the franchise awarded for a ferry from the foot of Whitehall Street to Bay Ridge.

The railroad denied that it was operating a ferry, and claimed the right to run its steamboat from this city to Bay Ridge for the transportation of passengers from this city to various points on the line of its road as a common carrier.

Justice Ingraham says: "I think it is clear that the defendant has established a ferry within the general definition, as laid down in the books. It is not necessary to constitute a ferry that travelers with their teams and vehicles should be carried. It is sufficient if passengers are carried across streams or arms of the water or arms of the sea, and that is just what the defendant does here.

"The question presented here, however, is whether a temporary injunction should be granted; and, in view of the facts set up in the affidavit, and the fact that the serious interruption to travel that would be caused by granting a temporary injunction, and the fact that the City of New-York has not offered to establish a ferry route so as to enable the defendant to become the owner of the franchises, I do not think the Court at this time would be justified in granting a temporary injunction if the defendant will secure the plaintiff against any loss in consequence of the maintenance and operation of this ferry."

It is asserted that there will be no interruption in the operation of the Morrisania.

MR. GERRISH IS QUITE POSITIVE.

He Says He Is Not Dead, Although the Sheriff Has So Recorded Him.

There was a resurrection of the dead yesterday in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas. A robust, active-looking man walked into the courtroom and reported for jury duty to Mr. Rodgers, the Clerk.

"Name?" said Mr. Rodgers.

"William Gerrish of 258 West Seventieth Street."

Mr. Rodgers went through his list. When he reached the Gs he gave a start. Turning suspiciously on the stranger, the Clerk said:

"Why, you're dead."

"Eh! What's that!" exclaimed the applicant, starting, in his turn.

"You're dead," repeated Mr. Rodgers.

"I'll be thanged if I am," declared the man, with some heat. "I'm as much alive as you are."

"Well, you're marked that way on the return by the Sheriff," said the Clerk.

"Well, Sir," the applicant said, indignantly, "if the Sheriff says I'm dead, he—that is, he don't tell the truth, even though he is a member of the reform government, and you can tell him so."

The matter was referred to Judge Bookstaver by the puzzled Clerk. The Judge directed that if Mr. Gerrish insisted that he wasn't dead, why, then, the Court would have to take his word for it. So his name was put in the jury wheel, and he was drawn for the first case called for trial.

ANXIOUS TO CLEAR HIS CLIENT.

Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy Will Be Tried in September for Libel.

Ex-Judge George M. Curtis appeared before Judge Allison in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and moved that the trial of the suit for libel against Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, brought by the President of the Board of Aldermen, be immediately placed on trial, as the indictment hanging over his client had precluded him from obtaining employment. He is a journalist.

"This indictment was brought," said ex-Judge Curtis, "for political purposes during the election week. Why was it not tried immediately? Why not tried since—a lapse of seven months?"

Replying, Assistant District Attorney Osborne said that Cassidy was indicted for writing a letter to the Chairman of the Lexow Committee stating in effect that a rumor was current that Jeroloman's history was not what it might be, and that it should be investigated for the public good.

Whether that might be considered a privileged communication or not," said Mr. Osborne, "is the question for the Court to determine."

Judge Allison disposed of the matter by setting the case down for trial on the first Monday of September.

STOCK IN A MYTHICAL CITY.

Peter Garrahan, It Is Charged, Swindled Italian Laborers.

Peter Garrahan is said to have swindled 2,000 Italian laborers in this city. He was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Allison in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

Garrahan, it is alleged, represented himself as the agent of the Maryland Progressive Improvement Company. The concern, which was never incorporated, was represented as owning a vast tract of land in Maryland, on which a city was to be built. Garrahan is charged with having sold thousands of shares to the emigrant laborers at $3 each. In consideration of their purchases, the laborers were promised work on the building of the proposed "city," which, it is asserted, existed only in the imagination of the promoter. Assistant District Attorney Osborne, in opening the case for the prosecution yesterday, said:

"The whole plan was concocted to rob these poor people of their money. There never was any intention on the part of Garrahan to build a city, as he represented." The trial will be continued to-day.

MOVED TO HAVE DECREE OPENED

Mrs. McLaughlin Says Her Husband Got a Divorce Improperly.

Edward McLaughlin, who is connected with the firm of M. N. Edwards & Co., 193 Duane Street, is charged by his wife, Dorothea, with having obtained a divorce from her without giving her a chance to defend herself. Mrs. McLaughlin yesterday applied to Judge McAdam of the Superior Court for an order vacating the decree obtained by Mr. McLaughlin and giving her the right to defend the action.

Mrs. McLaughlin says her counsel was ill, and her husband promised that he would not press his suit until the lawyer had recovered, and she could put in an answer. Afterward she learned that he had not kept his word, but that, taking advantage of the fact that she had not put in an answer, he had secretly obtained a decree by default. Mrs. McLaughlin declares that she can prove her innocence, and prove her husband's wrongdoing with a Mrs. Pratt, whom, she declares, he took to Chicago.

CHARLES MONTAGUE WARD, BROKER

He Pleads Usury to Prevent Foreclosure of a $175 Chattel Mortgage.

Charles Montague Ward, a stockbroker, having an office at 67 Cedar Street, obtained from Judge McAdam of the Superior Court yesterday a temporary injunction restraining Solomon Green from taking steps to foreclose a chattel mortgage which he holds on the furniture of Mr. Ward. The mortgage was executed in favor of M. S. Kaufman on May 3 last for $175, at 6 per cent. As a consideration for the execution of the mortgage, Ward received $150 in cash. The injunction restrains any disposition of the mortgage or interference with the property because of alleged usury.

Mr. Ward is well known as a young man-about-town. He comes of one of the oldest families in this city, and was formerly in receipt of a very large income, derived from his mother. It was known to only a few of his friends that he had been compelled to mortgage his furniture.

DIVORCE FOR MR. PATTERSON.

The Custody of Her Children and Alimony Were Given Her.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted yesterday by Judge McAdam of the Superior Court to Mrs. Frank Patterson, wife of the Secretary of the New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company. Mrs. Patterson is living at present with her father, James E. Morris, at 118 East Sixteenth Street. Mr. Patterson lives at the Westminster Hotel, in Irving Place.

The couple have three children, one of whom was born only a short time ago. The custody of the children is given to Mrs. Patterson under the decree, and she is also awarded alimony and $250 for counsel fees. Blanche Williams and another woman were named as co-respondents in Mrs. Patterson's suit which was tried before a referee.

Ignored an Injunction.

Mrs. Bertha Schnepp is tasting of the delights for which the "equal rights" women are so eagerly clamoring, and she does not like it. She is in Ludlow Street Jail in a civil action brought against her by Moses L. Schiller, and will remain there till she furnishes $500 bail.

Schiller alleges that he loaned Mrs. Schnepp $500 six months ago. As security she gave him a chattel mortgage on twelve horses. Subsequently he learned that she was about to sell the mortgaged horses, and obtained an injunction from Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas restraining her from disposing of the horses.

Bertha did not care much for the injunction, and sold the horses anyway. Schiller then sued to recover the value of the horses. Judge Daly granted an order of arrest for contempt of court, because Mrs. Schnepp ignored the injunction.

Used Hypnotic Power to Rob.

Richard Hudson, the conductor who was recently accused, tried, and convicted of casting two of his fellow-conductors into a hypnotic trance and then robbing them, was yesterday sentenced to two years and three months in jail by Judge Allison, in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions.

Frank Graham and James Finn, who appeared against Hudson, said that the defendant was a conductor on the Lexington Avenue street car line, as they were also. The men were robbed at different times, and both testified that Hudson had a peculiar influence over them. They lost their watches on different occasions, after they had been "put to sleep" by Hudson in his car.

Gen. Sickles's Partition Suit.

Ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth has been appointed referee, by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, to sell the real estate left by George Q. Sickles, father of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Mr. Sickles died in 1887.

Gen. Sickles brought suit in the Supreme Court for the purpose of obtaining a partition of the property. The report of Robert L. Wensley, who was appointed referee, to ascertain the rights of those interested in the estate, has been confirmed.

The property to be sold includes many valuable pieces in this city and large tracts of land in New-Rochelle, including the old mansion where Mr. Sickles lived for many years.

Mrs. Craig's Unfortunate Position.

Miss Rachel Allen was married to Carlisle Norwood Craig on Feb. 27, 1892, in Boston. She lived with him until last September in this city, and a child was born to them in the meantime. Then she discovered that Craig had a wife and three children when he married her, and she left him. Craig went to England, where, it is said, he is now living with his wife and her children.

Mrs. Craig began a suit in the Supreme Court here for the annulment of her marriage. Judge Beach has just thrown her suit out of court on the ground that she has not submitted sufficient proof of her own marriage nor of Craig's first marriage.

Spencer Aldrich Defeated.

A verdict for $12,000 damages was rendered yesterday against Spencer Aldrich in favor of Moses Schlansky, by a jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Beekman. Mr. Aldrich is a lawyer and real estate broker at 29 Broadway, and lives in Bay Shore, Long Island. Mr. Schlansky is a real estate speculator.

Mr. Schlansky sued for $50,000 damages, because of the alleged violation of an agreement by Mr. Aldrich in connection with a Brooklyn real estate deal in which they were both interested.

Chanler Partition Suit.

Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court, has appointed Silas B. Brownell as referee in proceedings brought by William Astor Chandler for a partition of some of the property left by his father, John Winthrop Chanler, who died on Oct. 17, 1877, leaving ten children. The property which is now sought to be partitioned is 349, 351, and 353 Fifth Avenue, on the southeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street, and also 231, 233, and 235 Third Avenue.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, handed down a decision yesterday in the case of the alleged Post Office thieves Joseph Killoran, Charles Allen, and Harry Russell, on the application for a warrant of removal to take them to Springfield, Ill., in which he sends the whole case back to the United States Commissioner on the question of the identity of the men. They can now put in their testimony to prove that they were not in Springfield on the date of the robbery, testimony the Commissioner decided should be excluded, as it went into the merits of the case.

—Mrs. Cornelia Frances Coster by the terms of her will directed that practically her entire fortune of $500,000 should be employed in the erection of a mausoleum in Woodlawn. Her relatives contested the will, and a compromise has just been reached, under which, by direction of Surrogate Fitzgerald, not over $110,000 shall be spent on the mausoleum. The rest will be divided among the relatives.

—The divorce suit brought by Mrs. James J. Corbett, wife of the pugilist, has been sent to Edward Jacobs as referee. Mr. Jacobs was appointed yesterday by Judge McAdam of the Superior Court, on motion of A. H. Hummel, counsel for Mrs. Corbett. There was no opposition. Mr. Hummel refused to name the co-respondent in the divorce suit. Corbett denies his wife's charges.

—Ernesto Caffero was convicted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of passing counterfeit money. He was remanded for sentence. Caffero formerly had a bootblacking stand at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. Marco Negri, the alleged maker of the money passed by Caffero, will be placed on trial to-day.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Aronson vs. Solomon. 2—Bennett vs. Wittner.

Class VII.—3—People vs. Wheeler. 4—Ferro vs. Rozswog.

Class VIII.—5—Matter of Fort Washington Ridge Road. 6—Matter of Crawford. 7—Teller vs. Sinderen. 8—McMahon vs. The Mayor, &c. 9—State National Bank vs. Reed. 10—Gunther vs. Gunther. 11—Matter of Hanagan. 12—Tracy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 13—Buddenleppter vs. Well. 14—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company. 15—Robertson vs. Miller. 16—Arnold vs. Hauck. 17—Brown vs. Brown. 18—Halstead vs. Bonnett. 19—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Roe. 20—Martindale vs. United Life Insurance Association. 21—Nilson vs. Rasmussen. 22—Colwell vs. Colwell. 23—Beckman vs. Colligan. 24—Campbell vs. New-York Life Insurance Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

103—Pierce vs. Cahill. 109—Church vs. Haeger. 42—Snyder vs. Seaman. 101—Beck vs. Beck. 34—Baum vs. Morris. 120—Van Bloem vs. Van Bloem. 114—McCarville vs. Fifth National Bank.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

21—Caputo vs. Caputo.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1387—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1370—White vs. Salmon. 1505—Watt vs. Greenwich Insurance Company vs. 1783—Pfiender vs. Smedley. 1580—Goldberg vs. Marks. 1419—Craig vs. Rosenthal. —— Meincke vs. Meincke. 1690—Daly vs. Campbell. 1360—Haebler vs. Lautgen. 1438—Egan vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1539—Dennison vs. Thomas. 1426—Crenocenzo vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1558—Levy vs. Falk. 1497—Donkin vs. Zohn. 1503—Crowell vs. Wheeler. 1385—Hugo vs. Brannigan. 407—Ball vs. Winstedt Silk Company. 1098—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 1573—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1647—Isaacs vs. Union Pacific Tea Company. 1458—Moses vs. Miller. 3058—Kuhl vs. Meyer. 1572—Hart vs. Harris. 978—Piepering vs. Ball.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until July 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. 1008—Kohnstamm vs. Kohnstamm. 963—Levin vs. Levin.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Daniel Longegan, Isaac Segall, Johanne Schwarzschild, Fredrick Block, Fredrick Lenhardt, Mary Dunn, Leander Stone, Bridget McCabe, Virginia Ford. At 2 P. M.: Michael Hayes, Henry Platt.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building 32 Chambers Street.

Will of James Reilly. Will of Caroline Jahr.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear. 1700—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 1714—Palmer vs. Tait. 3350—McCord vs. McCord. 1702—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Bell. 1738—Oppenheimer vs. ——. 474—Ellis vs. Turner. 475—Liepman vs. same. 1611—Gardner Building and Machine Company vs. Hyde Baker Printing and Publishing Company. 4075—Istel vs. Halsall. 882—Rodgers vs. Todt. 1749—Rigga vs. Couper Milling Company. 838—Ambland vs. Frank. 2012—Poths vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2014—Butterman vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2015—Nelson vs. Baldwin. 1481—Elliott vs. Sloane. 1640—Fox vs. Holmes. 1610—Livingston vs. Levy. 587—Civolari vs. Benvenlitt. 2006—Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Bailey. 2030—Reiss vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company. 1780—Sussweln vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 653—Kessel vs. Schwarz. 1720—Toher vs. Steinard. 1315—David vs. Bonhomme. 1705—Ambach vs. Milliken. 1880—Williams vs. The Gauley Company. 468—Hogan vs. Tostevin. 1726—Stein vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 875—Strobridge Lithographing Company vs. Hart. 584—Dunham vs. McClelland. 1629—Keese vs. Collins. 1416—Rees vs. Shaw. 1255—Edye vs. Halvorseen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on.

1382—Titus vs. Osborn. 1384—Du Bois vs. Bussell. 717—Hand vs. Spellman. 4811—Lavelle vs. Cady. 708—Wechsler vs. Auerbach. 1866—Emerald and Phenix Brewing Company vs. Whitford. 1696—Frankfurter vs. Pearce.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear. 1937—Reilly vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 4287—Osthelm vs. Abraham. 1366—Strauss vs. Runkel. 2102—Latner vs. Iwinitzky. 186—Weber vs. Wagner. 1984—Melles vs. Bell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—4703—Culman vs. Roch. 3540—Baldwin vs. Hilton. 4656—McConnell vs. Bonnell. 4702—Probst vs. Marx. 4401—Lewis vs. Seidenman. 4469—Dillon vs. Holmes. 4539—Sornborn vs. Lindheim. 4540—Garfield National Bank vs. King. 4685—Dunlop vs. Mehan. 47—Kohn vs. Miller. 4705—Channing vs. Gill. 4653—O'Hermance Havana Cigar Company vs. Sagamore Club. 4689—Hilton vs. Hartwell & Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Charles Wassell. 2—Frank Murray. 3—Jesse Golding. 4—John Saunders. 5—Michael Walsh. 6—John Sam. 7—Frank Rich. 8—George Crowder. 9—John M. Finkbone. 10—Lucien Rebutto. 11—Thomas F. McGrath. 12—Frederick O. Peters. 13—Frank Cummings. 14—Chin Dong Thea. 15—Maggie Brown and James Stuart. 16—Louis Shwalo. 17—Louisa Wagner. 18—Max Pleadings.—1—George Meehan. 2—Alfonso Pagano. 3—Joseph O'Brien. 4—Joseph Goldberg. 5—Brewster Rochelle. 6—John Hannon. 7—William Sullivan. 8—Dinato Allaio. 9—Frederick Batch. 10—Gee Get. 11—George W. Holt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Joseph Spath. 2—Francisco Cassata.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Bradley and Osborne for the People.

1—John McMartin. 2—William Jamieson. 3—George H. La Porte. 4—Joseph Murphy. 5—David Kennedy and Frank Carn. 6—Charles E. Schultz and John F. O'Connor. 7—Ida Goldberg. 8—Emil T. Fuess. 9—Charles E. Bowen.

10—Norman Fountain. 11—David Frishberg. 12—Peter Garrahan and Eugene Parodi.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Paterson, J.—Landon Iron Company vs. Morehouse—J. Warren Greene. Harbeck vs. Farrington—Lucien Oudin. Chanler vs. Chanler—Silas B. Brownell. Pierce vs. Hodge—William G. Davies. Stern vs. Weinstein—Lawrence Godkin. Spiegel vs. Miller—Lucien Oudin. Danziger vs. Hawkins—Edward De Witt.

Andrews, J.—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company—Hamilton Odell. Ingraham, J.—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank, (in re. Riddle, two cases)—George C. Kobbe.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Mack vs. Franck—D. McLean Shaw. Goodhart vs. Goodheart—A. H. Jacobi. Wilson vs. Tailer—Charles H. Truax. Simons vs. Hess—John Hoyer. Corbett vs. Corbett—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

Patterson, J.—New-York Underwriters' Guarantee Association vs. Manhattan Plumbers' Supply Company—John F. MacFarland.

Ingraham, J.—Jane Macauley vs. Mary Halpin—William H. Ricketts.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Paul W. Erdmann vs. William F. Wing—Louis S. Finn.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Charles Casper and Co.—Charles G. F. Wahle. Wolf Kaplan vs. Nathan S. Kaplan—William Shannon.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—Francis W. Drake vs. Junius N. Petty—Edward P. Mowton.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

No calendar in Circuit or City Courts.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The Wills of Emma B. Wilmarth, James Walsh, Frederick Blohm, Martin Rebbain, Katharine Desch, Andrew Morrison, Roell K. Taney, Mary A. Carman, Charles G. Chamber, and George W. Chilson, (two wills.)

The accounting in estate of James Scott.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—43—Will of Eliza Schenck. 44—Guardianship of Jane L. Campbell.

Perils of Raft Towing.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A big raft of logs has broken up on Lake St. Clair, and navigation is impeded by the drifting logs. This incident corroborates the views of those who have been antagonizing the raft-towing business. If a steel ship should strike a log end on, she would be stove in and perhaps sent to the bottom.

NEVIN ACQUITTED OF GREEN GOODS WORK

The Witness upon Whom the Prosecution Relied Arrested.

JERSEY CITY, June 24.—Frank Nevin, alias G. S. Rivers, alias Frank Armstrong, was acquitted to-day in the Hudson County Sessions Court of dealing in green goods in Jersey City. John Sheffield of Watkins, N. Y., who beat green goods men out of $1,600, and was relied upon by the State for the conviction of Nevin, testified that he could not identify him.

Sheffield met a green goods man at Taylor's Hotel, Jan. 22, 1895. When the operator exhibited a pile of good money as a sample of counterfeit money for sale, Sheffield struck the green goods man with a blackjack, and walked out with the money. He met Detective McNally and told what he had done. He thought his claim to the money was good. He was arrested, and the money is now in the hands of the police. Nevin was arrested on Sheffield's description, and on other clues, in New-York.

Prosecutor Winfield questioned Sheffield to show that he had been bribed, through the mediation of ex-Justice Hanna, who is in jail convicted of extortion in another case, not to identify Nevin. Sheffield denied it. The Prosecutor then gave up the case.

After Nevin's discharge, Sheffield was arrested. His testimony in the Nevin case was a confession of green goods dealing, atrocious assault, and grand larceny.

Lawyer Alexander Simpson apparently appeared for Nevin as counsel and for Sheffield as a witness. Judge Hudspeth said this was an instance of unprofessional conduct such as he had never met before in his judicial experience. He reprimanded Simpson sharply.

Simpson has recently had considerable notoriety as the counsel of Zella Nicolaus in her suit for $40,000 against George Gould. He denies having represented Nevin.

HE WENT TO SCHOOL WHILE DRUNK

Twelve-Year-Old Boy Whom the Gerry Society Is Looking After.

The Gerry society received a complaint some weeks ago that a boy who was frequently drunk could be found in the neighborhood of Goerck Street. Agents Schmitt and Deubert, after some search, found the lad. He is Edward Heskowitz, twelve years old, of 85 Goerck Street.

Edward attended Grammar School No. 22, and has been in the habit of going there three or four times a week in an intoxicated condition. His teacher, Miss O'Connor, questioned him about the cause of his condition one day, and he said he was in the habit of drinking whisky and smoking cigarettes.

Agent Deubert found the boy in school yesterday morning in a dazed condition from the effects of liquor. He was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where Justice Grady committed him to the Gerry society. Edward said he learned to drink whisky through seeing his father take it. His parents never gave him any, he said. He will probably be sent to the Juvenile Asylum.

DISCARDED CHURCH BECAME A SALOON

Now the Congregation Proposes to Prevent the Issuance of a License.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 24.—Two years ago the Linden Avenue Methodists abandoned the frame building in which they originally worshipped, having built a handsome brick edifice at Ocean and Linden Avenues. The old building was remodeled and converted into a hall and sold. It did not pay, and was recently leased by the purchaser for a saloon.

As the Linden Avenue Cemetery is in the rear of the building, the congregation objected to what it considers a desecration, and has employed Robert Carey, a lawyer, to oppose the granting of a license. The case will come before the Common Council to-morrow night. If the license is granted the Church will appeal to the courts, claiming that there is a clause in the conveyance which prevents the sale of liquor on the premises.

Lord Chancellor and Great Seal.

From The Westminster Gazette.

It may not be generally known that during his term of office the Lord High Chancellor is not permitted to leave the kingdom. If he makes a holiday, he must choose a locality somewhere within the boundaries of the island. The reason for this restriction, Mr. Lucy explains in his article in The Strand Magazine for June, is that wherever the Lord Chancellor goes he must carry with him the great seal, and that is not to be trusted out of the country. This precious mark of authority consists of a pair of dies made in silver. When necessity arises for affixing the great seal of England to any document, the dies are closed, melted wax is poured in, and, opened in due season, the great seal is found ready for attachment. The pair of dies now in use date from the accession of her Majesty. On her death they will be cut into pieces and deposited with a long list of others in the Tower.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked for the Spree, which sails for Bremen to-day:

A.—Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Ames, Miss Dermaine Ames, James C. Ames, N. P. Allen.—B.—Dr. and Mrs. Hermann Boech, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Boeck, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bennisch, R. Bernamji, Miss Jessie Black, Miss Katherine Black, G. Breyer, Miss Catherine Bunnell, C. E. Breitwisser, W. M. Bullivant, the Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs, Gustav Burmester, Mrs. Dorothy Beringer, Mrs. Herman Bartels, M. Berger, Carl Bohrans, Hedwig Belkner.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Elliot Condict, B. Cahn, James Cahn, Edgar Cahn, W. M. Cranston, Miss A. G. Carter, Miss Henrietta Church, Henry Coors, Mrs. Lina Cohn.—D.—Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Dench, Mr. and Mrs. William Doll, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Dewees, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Dyer, Mrs. Ernst Dickey, Miss Maggie Daly.—E.—John Essberger, Mrs. Katharine Ehlers, John Embs.—F.—Capt. and Mrs. H. Fitzherbert, Miss Fistner, G. E. Field, W. P. Foster, Miss Louisa Foucar, Mrs. Malvine Foerster, Miss A. Foerster, C. Fredebiner, the Rev. W. Futterer, Edmund Froehlich, Joseph Francis.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Gray, Miss Frances S. Gray, Mrs. George Zabriskie Gray, Arthur Romeyn Gray, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gallaway, Miss Gallaway, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Gronwald, Miss Emma Gronwald, Miss Elise Gronwald, C. E. Galt, William A. Galt, W. Gorman, E. H. Barthwaite, H. Goldsmith, Mrs. Gertie A. Gorman, Miss Gertie E. Gorman, Herman Goldsmith, F. E. Graef, G. H. Gerken, Henry Gerken, Miss Minnie Geismann, Mrs. Blanca Goldtree.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hicks, Will M. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hasslacher, Mr. and Mrs. George Heigen, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Heubling, Miss Edith C. Haile, Miss A. R. Hone, Friedrich Hohlt, Miss Charlotte Hoadley, Joseph C. Hacker, Joseph C. Hacker, Jr., M. A. Heymann, L. Heymann, Mrs. Sophie Horowitz, Mrs. Adele Heltzberg, Miss Gertrude Hoyt, H. Hartley, Miss Minna Hoxter, Miss Barbara Held, Henry Hennings, Mrs. Josephine Hogelsberg, Arthur Hogelsberg, G. W. Hill, P. Hoyt Sendorf, Miss Alma Hoykendorf, A. M. Hutchinson.—I.—Peter Ibold, Mrs. Catherine Illig.—J.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jones, Mrs. B. B. Johnson, Major W. E. Jones, Arthur Jaffe, C. Jacob.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. Otto Koster, Eddie Koster, Mr. and Mrs. T. Klatte, Miss Adelaide Kaichen, L. Von Krosigk, Mrs. Van Koughnet, Albert Kaufmann, R. Koppelmann.—L.—Mrs. W. K. Lineaweaver, Miss Lineaweaver, C. P. Lineaweaver, J. I. Lineaweaver, Mrs. H. Lessing, David M. Levy, Mrs. Lankenan, Walter Linton.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Mote, Miss A. V. Mote, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver McCleary, C. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Mrs. H. Mendelbaum, Miss Minnie Mandelbaum, J. A. Molineaux, Miss A. Medbury, Mrs. Muser, Miss Dorothy Moran, Miss Louisa Moran, Miss Rosalie Moran, A. D. Moran, Jr., Charles Moran, Jr., Miss Moore, R. McWilliams, W. G. McCarthy, C. G. Miller, the Rev. A. B. McConnell, Oscar Muller, Dr. Ernst Mecklenburg, M. A. Maczinsky, Heinrich Mets, J. K. Murdock.—N.—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Newell, Miss M. M. Newell, E. T. Newell, Mrs. Nordheimer, W. H. Newbold, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Nelson, the Rev. D. O'Sullivan.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Paul, Adolph Platky, F. A. Piper, David Pool, Mrs. Henry E. Parkes, Miss J. S. Petersen, Leo Petersen, Miss Irma Petersen, Max Pulfer.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Rice, Miss Edith Rice, W. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Rogers, Miss Rogers, Clifford Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. T. Roggenstroh, N. S. Romaine, Miss Sophie Reinauer, Mrs. Fannie Rohlig, M. Robson.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shimer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sieber, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Stumpp, G. Stumpp, Miss Florence Stumpp, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Seidls, Mr. and Mrs. T. Semlow, Dr. J. E. Stillwell, Mrs. Frederick C. Smith, Mrs. Mary Studly, F. Schiefelin, Mrs. C. Schramm, Mgr. Schroeder, Henry Mortimer Senter, Mrs. Emily A. Smith, Oscar Seebass, Miss Seebass, Abe Stern, Miss Cordelia Sterling, Miss M. Schilling, Miss Marie Seubert, Mrs. A. Schwartz, Philips Schmidt, Stephan Schmidt, Miss Marie Specht, S. van B. Schreiner.—T.—Mrs. B. P. Tanner, Mrs. John M. Thoman, Hugo Tuck.—V.—Mrs. Volgnandsen, Carlos F. Volgnardsen, Mrs. Marie Volsin.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Wann, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Wertheimer, David F. Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Woolf, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Weston, Phillip Weston, Miss Weston, Miss Gladelyn Weston, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Wentz, D. Bertsch Wentz, John L. Wentz, Edward L. Wentz, F. J. Whiton, Miss M. J. Whiton, Mrs. James White, Mrs. A. C. Weiman, Mrs. C. H. Welling, Miss E. Welling, Miss Welling, Miss D. C. Ward, Mrs. James Wotherspoon, Miss Leila Wotherspoon, Miss Lina Wagner, C. Wegelin, J. Weth, A. Wimpfheimer, S. Wetzsteh, Gerald Waddington, Joseph Walworth.—Z.—Francis N. Zabriskie, Mrs. F. W. Ziechmann, Miss Lina Ziechmann.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		P. M.
Sun rises...4:20	Sun sets...7:35	Moon sets..10:13

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:15	9:34	3:06	3:15
Governors Island	9:41	9:56	3:42	3:51
Hell Gate	11:34	11:49	5:10	5:19

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 25.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Berlin	Southampton	June 16
Cearense

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Fresh Interest in the Affairs of New-York and New-England.

TWO SUITS TO STOP FORECLOSURE

The Common Belief Now Is that the Stock Is Controlled by Interests Friendly to New-Haven and Hartford.

Richard A. Roberts of this city and Benjamin S. Hart of Brooklyn are the plaintiffs in two separate suits to restrain the foreclosure of the New-York and New-England Railroad. Papers were filed in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, and Judge Nelson has issued an order of notice, returnable June 20, and also has directed that notices be served upon the counsel for the corporation.

The bills allege that the decree for foreclosure was made in two suits, one T. F. Wood versus the New-York and New-England Company; that in the Wood case the courts had no jurisdiction to order a foreclosure, because it was simply a bill for the appointment of a receiver, and that in the Hart case it had no jurisdiction, because the plaintiffs are citizens of Massachusetts, and the defendant is a Massachusetts corporation, and the Federal court has jurisdiction only in cases of a controversy between citizens of different States. Roberts also alleges in his case that he now has a suit pending in the New-York Supreme Court for a release of the New-York and New-England Company from an alleged prior foreclosure thereof.

Mr. Hart declares that he is the owner of 95 shares of the stock of the company.

The date fixed for the sale of the property under foreclosure, as provided for under the plan of reorganization, is July 9. If the sale occurs on that day the existing mystery as to where the control of the stock now lies will doubtless be cleared up. The common belief is that a majority of the 200,000 shares have been bought by a few persons in close sympathy with the Vanderbilt interests. The buying from that quarter has been gradual but steady. It began many months ago, when the price of New-England stock was in the thirties, and it culminated a few weeks ago by the purchase in one day of 8,000 or 10,000 shares.

There is good ground for the belief that about 125,000 shares of the stock of the New-York and New-England road have been bought and retired from the market by the Vanderbilt and New-Haven and Hartford Railroad interests. The sudden activity and advance of 4 per cent. in the price of the stock yesterday was generally regarded as indicating a movement of some kind on the part of the minority holders.

THE SOUTHERN IN NORFOLK.

President Spencer's Proposition to the City Councils.

In his proposition to the Councils of Norfolk, Va., submitted last Saturday night, President Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway Company asks that river front property, valued at $125,000, be leased to his company for ninety-nine years for $500 a year; renewable forever; that he be allowed to close certain streets running through the property, and that the company shall pay no tax on said leased property. He asks that answer be given by July 15.

This proposition was publicly discussed for more than two hours, many of the leading business men in Norfolk taking part in the discussion. One prominent citizen said that if the matter was put to a vote not one hundred persons would vote against giving the railroad company all that it asked.

There is apparently good ground for the belief that President Spencer's proposition will be accepted, providing a pledge is given that there will be no discrimination in rates against Norfolk.

Elizabeth and Newark Line.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—Efforts are being made by the Consolidated Traction Company to complete the line between Elizabeth and Newark by July 1. It is feared, though, that the special work for the steam railroad crossings on Frelinghuysen Avenue will not be received in time, and the opening of the road may be delayed longer than anticipated. Eighteen cars will be assigned for the road when it is completed.

The Harrison turnpike road will be opened before very long. The company, in order to cross the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Sandford's Crossing, on the meadows, will have to erect an incline and bridge, and cross the steam railroad tracks twenty-one feet above grade.

Belt Line in Litigation.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—The new Belt Line tunnel recently opened by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company promises to be the cause of some big law suits. Messrs. Ryan & McDonald, contractors for four sections of the tunnel at a contract price of $1,700,000, to-day filed a suit against the Maryland Construction Company for $900,000, claiming that the construction plans were changed so as to make the work much more expensive than the contract indicated, and the company, the contractors has failed to pay the greater part of the original contract price. The stock of the Maryland Construction Company is owned by stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Atchison Reorganization.

Securities of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad have been deposited with the Union Trust Company, under the reorganization plan, as follows:

	Deposited.	Total Issue.
General mortgage 4s....	$123,972,000	$124,320,760
Seconds, Class "A"...	76,696,500	79,085,500
Seconds, Class "B"...	4,900,500	5,000,000
Stock, shares	956,327	1,020,000

Director Charles S. Gleed, who is now in the West, expresses the belief that it may be necessary to retain the Atchison receivership for at least six months longer.

Increase in East-Bound Freights.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week aggregated 62,402 tons, against 45,786 tons the week previous, and 44,590 tons last year. The Lake Shore Road carried 9,705 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 7,887 tons, the Nickel Plate 6,355 tons, the Erie Railway 5,453 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 4,120 tons, the Wabash 5,302 tons, the Michigan Central 3,500 tons, the Pan Handle 3,435 tons, the Grand Trunk 1,094 tons, and the Big Four 1,766 tons.

Ohio Southern.

The recent appointment of George W. Saul as receiver of the Ohio Southern Railroad has incited a large number of influential security holders to move for a complete reorganization of the property. John I. Waterbury, James D. Smith, and Jules S. Bache have been requested by the holders of a large number of second mortgage fours, and a quantity of the stock, to act as a committee to formulate a plan of reorganization.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Burlington officials have just discovered a ticket fraud which has cost them the value of a big bunch of tickets from St. Louis to Keokuk, Iowa. The tickets were issued by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road last year, and read over a steamboat line from Fall River to New-York, but the swindlers had erased the original destination and dates and substituted new ones.

—C. A. Hammond, for many years Secretary of the American Society of Railroad Superintendents, has been appointed General Manager of the Standard Railroad Equipment Company.

—The Financial Chronicle's table of railroad earnings for the second week in June shows an increase (for fifty-eight roads) of nearly 8 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year.

—Wisconsin Central receivers have been ordered by Judge Jenkins to make a report of the financial and physical condition of their trust estate as soon after July 1 as possible.

—Cleveland and Canton preferred stockholders are to meet in Boston to-morrow to take steps toward protecting their interests in the proposed reorganization of the road.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the third week of June were $517,888, for the corresponding week of 1894 $594,953; decrease, $17,064.

—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern, says that from present reports there will be the largest wheat crop ever known in the Northwest.

—President H. S. Marcy and Directors George Heywood and W. L. Chase are to represent the Fitchburg Road at the International Railway Congress in London.

—G. S. Taylor has been appointed receiver of the New-Orleans and Southern Railroad in the suit brought by Joseph Price, the President of the company.

—Carlton W. Parks, on July 1, will assume the duties of Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

—The Passenger Agents of the Chicago-St. Paul lines will meet in Chicago to-morrow to discuss the formation of an immigrant pool.

—S. M. Felton, Jr., receiver of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific, has been in New-York for the last few days.

—An order for 200 new cars was given to the Michigan Peninsular Car Company by the Rock Island Road last week.

—The Erie Railway's cut of 5 cents on east-bound freight rates, fifth and sixth classes goes into effect to-day.

THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

JUDGE HARMON AT THE DINNER OF THE CINCINNATI BAR.

He Makes a Happy Response to the Congratulations Showered upon Him by His Many Friends.

United States Attorney General Judson Harmon spoke as follows at the banquet tendered to him by the bar of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Friday evening, June 21:

Friends and Brethren: I last stood in this hall eight years ago, responding to the toast, "Our Country," at the banquet in honor of the Trustees who built our Court House.

When I came to the Superior Court, seeing the Governor and an ex-Governor of Ohio present, who had both been among its projectors, I naturally remarked that the path from State bench to the Chair of State was becoming pretty well marked. There upon somebody promptly nominated me as Governor. I was alarmed, and shortly after the banquet I resigned. I did not wish to collide with my friend and former colleague, who was then in the Governor business.

I felt measurably safe after that, but just to make sure betook myself to other precautions—expressing radical views on reform, journalism, machines, and all sorts of things, and running to indiscretion generally, politically speaking. For I wanted to practice law for revenue and not be tempted into the paths of glory which so often lead to penury.

Another source of danger, however, was overlooked. I knew Alphonso Taft, Stanley Matthews, and George Hoadly had made a broad trail eastward, but risk from that quarter was so remote and unlikely that it entirely escaped me.

I should have reflected on McLean and Chase and Stanbery, and Waite, who, you remember, was presiding in the constitutional Convention down on the river bank when he was named for Chief Justice of the United States.

There were Groesbeck and Perry, too. I should have reasoned that these and many others, dead and living, have made ours a famous bar, so that membership in it is prima facie evidence. I might have known somebody would be apt, from mere force of habit, to come along looking for a lawyer, and assuming that our limestone hills, our muddy water, and our coal soot, or whatever it is, have not become altogether sterile.

Then there were two very recent examples, whom I see before me in the flesh, whose legal abilities had brought them and us National distinction—one of them before he was out of his professional teens, the other before he had fairly entered them. But for all this, the event which brings us together to-night was none the less a complete surprise.

I do not pretend to be at all insensible to the personal distinction involved or its extent, but I fully realize that I merely hold the high title to a great honor. You, my friends and comrades of the Cincinnati bar—Cincinnati is Ohio "just for to-night"—you, one and all, are the beneficiaries—of the honor, mind you, not of the emoluments, that will more than go round—they would have reached.

Any one could name right among you men who are in every way worthy of the honor and equal to the duties which the trust imposes. There would be mere personal difference in choice. It happened that it is I who am chosen this time, and who stands here to acknowledge, as best I can, the hearty approval which we would have given to any one of them as well.

So, when the men I have named were selected, there were others right beside them on whom the choice might have just as worthily fallen. For such men are not freaks. They are the natural production of the communities where they live, grow, and develop. No man who is worth anything ever grew alone. The virile forces of human life do not confine or exhaust themselves in rare or single bearings. Pick as we may, there are always just as good left behind, and sometimes better.

The vital principle of government by the people is that, left to its natural operations, it will find a wealth of choice, of right men for right places. Weakness and shame are possible only when that operation is impeded or prevented. Wars have come, and the soldiers appeared; perils and entanglements of state have arisen, and statesmen have come forth. And it is the just pride of the American bar that in almost any place where one might fairly look for the best products of its training and traditions there are always men, and more than one, who might safely be called to preside over the highest courts or sit in the greatest councils. When all this is no longer true the decay of the Republic will have set in.

This is why I say that, while the preferment is mine, the honor belongs to you also, to all men, who have helped uphold the standard of the profession, whose example and friendship and sharp but generous rivalry brought out and perfected the powers which God gave to each of us. We are all largely what we have made each other.

The labor and responsibility which come after the felicitations you cannot share, but you can and do sustain me by your confidence and good wishes as I go forth for a short time to a broader field as one of the executive agents of your high reputation. How I thought of you all as, the other day, forty-one Attorney Generals of the United States looked down from the canvas kindly but inquiringly at the forty-second! I fear to trust myself in any attempt to speak of the all too flattering reception which, chiefly through you, my appointment has received. This is a time when, though speech might be silvern, silence is golden, and the ratio is a hundred to one.

I wish to say one thing more, and I know you will not ascribe it to any narrow motive. We are of all shades of political belief and disbelief, but we are all just and patriotic. The present Administration is nearing its close. It will soon pass from politics into history. I believe I am only anticipating that history—I am certainly only quoting from very many of the messages I have received—when I say that it is an additional and independent distinction to be called, and especially to be called just now to sit in the Cabinet of Grover Cleveland.

I shall soon be back again in my old place among you. Until then, good-bye, and God bless you.

Neal Dow's Trip on the Erie Canal.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

One of the great events of Gen. Neal Dow's younger days was a tour of the Erie Canal, made when he was twenty-one years old. "I met on this trip," says Gen. Dow, "a Swiss gentleman of rank and fortune but a few years older than myself, and traveled with him for some time. We became fast friends, and a correspondence between us was kept up for years. After awhile, however, this dropped, and I heard nothing of him until 1857, some thirty-two years later, when I was in Europe, and I tried to hunt him up. I had no difficulty in finding the family, but my friend had been dead for two or three years. Judge of my surprise when I learned that the cause of his death was attributed to the fact that he had joined the teetotalers, and abstinence from liquor had killed him. The funny part of this was that his cousin, who told me about his death did not know anything as to my views and gave me that information as a solid fact." But the General stands it pretty well, eh?

Last of the Imitation Battleship.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The battleship Illinois, at Jackson Park, has been dismantled by the Government of her guns and other paraphernalia of war and the brick hull will, in all probability, be sold. The first Battalion of Naval Militia of Illinois, immediately after the Columbian Fair, tried to obtain the ship for drilling purposes, and by a special act of Congress the ship was given to the State.

By consent of the Secretary of State and permission of the City Council, which passed an ordinance to that effect, the battalion was to receive the boat and move it to the foot of Van Buren Street, where it was to remain permanently. Dissensions in the Naval Battalion caused this organization to disband last December and withdraw its claims to the boat. Unless the battalion reorganizes immediately, the white hull at Jackson Park will be broken up and sold.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Purchase on East 92d and 23d Streets—Some Lessees Who Are Said to be Too Greedy.

Mr. M. Kayser has sold for Mrs. Helena Gillender Asenarl, to Albert Sichel, at $107,500, the property at 200 to 215 East Twenty-second Street, extending through from 204 to 208 East Twenty-third Street. There are 66 feet front on Twenty-third Street and 88 feet on Twenty-second. Old buildings and a marble yard are now on the land. They will be removed and a new building erected.

Mr. F. Zittel, with J. W. Stevens, has sold for O. T. Mackey, to Eugene Bishop, three lots on the east side of the Boulevard, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street.

Title was taken yesterday by the Johnston estate to the property at the southeast corner of New Street and Exchange Place, 25 by 62. The price paid, it is understood, was $315,000. The property was bought to be used as part of the site for the new building now under construction by the Johnston estate, which is to extend from Broad Street to New Street on the south side of Exchange Place. The New Street corner will not be immediately utilized, however, because the tenants of the building demand too much for a surrender of their leases, which expire next May. In consequence, the Johnston estate will build up the remainder of the building and will postpone the construction of the New Street corner until after May 1 next.

The sale at auction, on Saturday last, by Mr. James L. Wells, of the Kountze property near One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Third Avenue was a success. All of the 65 lots offered were sold, and the total obtained was $55,175. The prices were quite fair. Lots on the Quarry Road north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street brought from $520 for a short inside lot to $1,200 for a corner; Lafontaine Avenue lots in the rear brought from $500 to $1,210 for a corner. The gore lot, 123.25 by 103.75 by 66.00, at the junction of the two thoroughfares, brought $1,330. Lots on the east side of Lafontaine Avenue north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street went at from $690 to $1,175 each. Lots on Arthur Avenue, in the rear, sold for from $725 to $1,850 each.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold at auction on Saturday twenty-three lots at Coney Island. Nine on West Twenty-third Street were bought by Mr. C. L. Brace for the Children's Aid Society at from $455 to $790 each for inside lots and $1,925 for the corner of Highland View Avenue. Other lots went at from $450 to $475 each. Surf Avenue lots brought from $745 to $1,435 each, and lots on Cottage Place sold at from $895 to $500 each.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Truax, referee, lease to Feb. 1, 1909, of 3 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 120, five-story brick business building. Due on judgment, $72,430.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Walter C. Low, referee, southwest corner of Twelfth and Dry Dock Streets, 84 by 75, four three-story and one four-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $5,540.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund T. Oldham, referee, 56 Orchard Street, east side, 150 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,040; on prior mortgage, $21,000.

By James L. Wells, auction sale, lot on east side of Forest Avenue, 265.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 37.9 by 100.

By Smith & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 528 to 536 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 125 by 100.5, five two-story brick tenements, stores in 536. Due on judgment, $29,950.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Richard N. Arnow, referee, West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 283.4 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,030; on prior mortgage, $1,835.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100, one-story frame building. Due on judgment, $1,130.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Edward Schenck, referee, 45 and 59 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, respectively 325 and 455 feet west of Central Park West, each 20 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $27,770.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, W. W. Baldwin, referee, northwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 80 by 100.11, four five-story brick tenements with stores. Due on judgment, $46,370.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, 49 and 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 363 and 487 feet, respectively, west of Central Park West, each 18 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $24,150.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Philip L. Wilson, referee, 120 West Fiftieth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $20,120.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 356 Bowery, west side, between Great Jones and Fourth Streets, 20.4 by 102.8 by 17 by 108.8, five-story brick building.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, three parcels at West Farms, as follows: Plot from Boston Post Road, adjoining Horace Rowland's land, extending to centre of Bronx River, 25.8 by 141.10 by irregular; also lot adjoining, 30 by 70; also lot 48 by 70 on southeast side of Bronx Street, extending to the river. Due on judgment, $7,548.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 106 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 140.4½ feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 15.4½ by 74.7½ by 15.4½ by 73.10¼, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Honeywell Avenue, 18.4 inches north of Samuel Street, by S. Lodde of 1,954 Second Avenue, two-story wood dwelling; cost, $1,800.

One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 200 feet north of west side of Southern Boulevard, by Thomas P. Phillips of 674 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, two-story brick workshop; cost, $600.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Columbine Avenue, by Michael McMahon of Adams Avenue, two-story wood dwelling; cost, $8,000.

Randall's Island, by City of New-York, one-story brick guardhouse, cost, $5,000, and one-story brick paint shed, cost, $5,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 225 ft n of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, by Eugene H. Hammond of 1,335 Franklin Avenue, three two-story brick dwellings; cost, $13,500.

No. 81 East Thirty-third Street, by Brayton Ives, alterations to two-story brick stable; cost, $2,000.

Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-first Street, by Mrs. H. M. Brooks, alterations to seven-story brick hotel; cost, $600.

No. 689 Madison Avenue, by Miss Anna Roosevelt, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 155 West Fourteenth Street, by William Rhinelander estate, alterations to two-and-a-half story brick office; cost not recorded.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Market Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of B Street, two-story brick produce store, 25 x40, $1,800; T. B. Case, owner.

Linden Boulevard, north side, 162.1 feet east of Bedford Avenue, one-story and attic frame stable, 28x17, $1,000; E. K. Austen, owner.

Dascher Street, west side, 140 feet south of Liberty Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18x40, $1,500; A. Montgomery, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 24.

28TH ST, 196.10 ft w of 7th Av, —.06x42.1; George W. Glass individually and as executor of Margaret J. Tallman and wife, to John R. Herbling $1

34TH ST, s s, 20.10 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x75.1; James W. Ketcham and wife to Max Goldstein 1

22D ST, 205 to 211 East, and 204 to 208 East 23d St; Helena L. Gillender Asinari to Albert Sichel..... 107,800

30TH ST, 154 East; Francis H. Ross to Mary D. Ross 1

9TH AV, s w corner of 23d St, 98.9 x80; Clement C. Moore and others to Henry W. Sauer 1

11TH ST, n s, 375 ft west of 6th Av, 50x100.3; Daniel Rosenbaum and wife to John B. Cole 1

BROADWAY, w s, 200 ft n of Prince St, 25x200 to Mercer St x25x200; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another 145,100

SAME PROPERTY; Edgar Logan, as trustee of Thomas E. Davis, deceased, to Benedict A. Klein 1

SAME PROPERTY; William T. Gray, referee, to same 145,100

8TH ST, e s, 183 ft w of Avenue D, 65.6x41x77.4 (gore lot;) same to John M. Bowers and another 9,000

4TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x96.2; Rochus Schieck to William Prager 1

OLIVER ST, 74; Abraham Morris and wife to Max Radt and another 1

OLD SLIP, 19; Joseph O'Brien and wife to Samuel Verplanck 33,000

EXCHANGE PLACE, 66; Charlotte Stickler and husband to John H. Johnston 1

1ST AV, w s, 21 ft n of 54th St, 20x68; H. W. Sackett, referee, to George Schuster 12,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 110th St, 100.11x100; Jacob M. Newman to Theodore A. Cordler 1

PLEASANT AV, s w corner of 115th St, 75.7x74; Blakeslee Barnes and wife to Morris Weinstein 17,000

109TH ST, 71, 73, and 75 East; Frank Greenwood to Abraham Bernstein. 75,000

111TH ST, 119 East; George W. Bryant to Emilio P. Cordero 10,650

64TH ST, 170.10 ft w of 3d Av, 20.10 x100.5; Margaret Sullivan to Peter C. Hull 20,000

138D ST, n s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Phebe C. Hull to Margaret Sullivan 45,000

MADISON AV, e s, 100.5 ft n of 105th St, 0.6x70; William H. Hale, Jr., to Theodore A. Cordler 500

142D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; the executors, &c., of Ricker Rockefeller to Joseph J. Schreiner and George Fennell.... 12,000

SAME PROPERTY; Estate of G. Rockefeller and others to same.

MANHATTAN AV, 504 and 502; William L. Loew and wife to Mary E. Harris 1

132D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; R. Clarence Dorsett and wife to Thomas S. Ormiston..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 109th St, 25.2x100; Bernard Cohen and Wolf Endel and wives to Harriet I. Potter 1

88TH ST, 325 West; James Livingston to C. Henry Matthes 1

80TH ST, 122 to 128 West; Alex Hess to William Buhler 1

SAME property; James Carlew and wife to Alex Hess 1

72D ST, n s, 344 ft w of 9th Av, 22x102.2; Edward W. Scott and wife to James W. Alexander 1

94TH ST, 40 West; John Werner to Ray Werner 5,000

46TH ST, n s, 156.3 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x120.10x irregular; Fields M. Bayless and others to Maria McManus 12,100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 69th St, 50.5x100; Russell Sage and wife to Michael H. Gillespie 55,000

41ST ST, 307 West; William M. Tompkins and wife to George Nicholas 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 90th St, 100.8x80; Rosanna Muldoon to Joseph A., John W., and Francis Mulloon 1

70TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 28x 100.5; Henry Kammerer and wife to Arnold Lemoine and wife..... 28,000

85TH ST, s s, 169 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Charles A. Acton and wife to Webster White and Stephen P. Anderson 15,000

COLUMBUS AV, n w s, 500 ft n e of Fillmore St, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to John Gorey and others.... 1,825

127TH ST, 268 West; Michael Lucas and wife to James Lucas 14,500

115TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; Francis M. Wilmurt to Moses E. Ehrenreich 16,000

HANCOCK ST, n e s, 355 ft n w of Columbus Av, 25x100; E. B. Levy to Thomas Monaghan 335

MATTLE A ST, n w s, being n e ½ of Lot 71, map of South Washingtonville, 25x100; Jacob Norden and wife to Marcus H. Senigo..... 1,900

NIAGARA AV, n w s, 201.7 ft n e of Saratoga Av, 75x99.8; the Westchester and Pelham Land Company to Rebecca L. Gutwillig..... 1

146TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Adolph Pfeiffer and wife to Samuel Burmeister 1

LINCOLN AV, e s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 25x100; Webster White and Stephen P. Anderson and wives to Charles A. Acton 26,850

135TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Charles J. Muller and wife to William C. Oesting..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Randolph Guggenheimer and another 15,125

UNION AV, w s, 170.0 ft n of Cedar St, 25.6x90x irregular; Mary Heagney to Emil G. Grohmann 6,200

CLINTON AV, e s, 25 ft s of Elmwood Place, 25x100; Lena Seiferd to Caroline A. Blair 1

LOT 358, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest station; William Archer and wife to William Fifield 325

BALCOM AV, s s, Lot 390, map of Seton Homestead; Peter Bang to Max Winkelmeyer and wife..... 600

1ST AV, s s, 150.1 ft e of 4th St, 99x100; Shell Av. Emanuel Burlando and wife to Paul Worms.... 17,100

MORGAN AV, n s, Lots 73 and 74, map of Greene, Owens & Gelston, Throgg's Neck, &c.; Martin H. Gulvin to Ellen J. Dore and others.... 1

Recorded Leases.

HOCHESTER, Albert, to Anton and Marie Rysan; 1,306 1st Av, north store; 1 year $540

PRIGGE, John A., executor of John V. Koster, to the Persons Muller Company; fourth floor, 605 and 607 West 30th St, &c., 1 8-12 years.... 800

SCHACHTEL, Amelia, to Eliza Heuber; store, &c., 105 7th Av, 4 years 960

SALBERG, Meta, to Chebrah Kadisha of the Congregation Eitz Chayim; (no property described,) 2 years 120

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA College to Gertrude B. Taylor; 38 West 50th St, 21 years..... 789

Recorded Mortgages.

BERNSTEIN, Abraham, to Frank Greenwood; 71 to 75 East 109th St, 3 years $6,500

BERBLING, John R., and wife to the Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New-York; n s of 28th St, 172.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 20,000

BAUMANN, Johanna, to Samuel Gottlieb; s s of 87th St, 35.3 ft e of Lexington Av, demand..... 700

BLAIR, Caroline A., to Lena Seiferd; e s of Clinton Av, 25 ft s of Elmwood Place, 3 years..... 650

BURGE, Henry, and wife to Charles W. Bogart; n w corner of Westchester Av and Kelly St, demand.. 4,000

BLUMENTHAL, Augustus, and wife to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; s s of 80th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.....100,000

BELL, William, and wife to John F. Herrmann and wife; s s of 18th Av, 205 ft w of 3d St, 3 years..... 2,700

COLE, John B., to Daniel Rosenbaum; n s of 11th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, demand 13,000

CORDLER, Theodore A., to Jos. Newman; s e corner of Madison Av and 10th St, 1 year..... 15,000

EHRENREICH, Moses, and another to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) n s of 115th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 16,000

GRAYDON, William, and wife to William Man, as trustee; 60 John St, 1 year 5,000

GILLESPIE, Michael H., to Russell Sage; w corner of Central Park West and 69th St, 3 years..... 50,000

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, and another to Frederic De P. Foster; n s of 134th St, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 13,000

GOREY, John, and others, to the Birkbeck Investment, Savings, and Loan Company of America; Lot No. 434, map of Van Nest Park, installments 800

HAHN, Frederick W., and wife to the United States Trust Company of New-York; 375 and 383 8th St, (2 mortgages,) demand..... 11,000

HESS, Alexander, to James Carlew; s s of 80th St, 295 ft w of Columbus Av, (4 mortgages,) 3 years.... 20,000

HICKEY, John, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New-York; n w corner of 7th Av and 132d St, 3 years..... 37,000

HEAGNEY, Mary, to Thomas S. Ormiston; w s of Union St, 170.9 ft n of Cedar St, 5 years..... 4,000

JOHNSTON, John H., to Charlotte Stickler; 66 Exchange Place, 3 years 150,000

JOHNSTON, Emeline, to R. A. Cougden; s s of 110th St, 213 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 16,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; w s of Broadway, 200 ft n of Prince St, 3 years.... 100,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., and another to D. H. Olmstead; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 117th St, 1 year. 10,000

KNOX, John A., and wife to trustees of William W. Winans; e s of Decatur Av, 192.9 ft s of Travers St, 3 years 3,500

LOUGHRAN, Thomas, and wife to Rachel Purdy; e s of 11th Av, 76.1 ft n of 61st St, 3 years..... 8,000

LEMOINE, Arnold, and wife to Henry Kammerer; s s of 70th St, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 4,000

LAVELLE, Louis V., and others to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; e s of Simpson St, 147.11 ft n of Home St, 1 year 2,750

McMANUS, Maria, to The Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, City New-York; n s of 46th St, 154.6 ft w of 9th Av, 100.5 8,000

McCOTTER, William S., to E. B. McCotter; n s of 118th St, 66 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,500

McMANUS, Mary, to Paulina C. Riell; w s of 7th Av, 50 ft s of 131st St, 2 years..... 3,500

MONAGHAN, Thomas, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 227, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 167

NEALE, Eliza, to Sarah G. Tompkins; w s of Marion Av, adjoining and south of Lot 142, map of Benjamin Berrians, 1 year..... 800

O'SHEA, Anne T., to Sarah M. Clark, executrix; n s of 151st St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 6,000

PRAGER, William, to Rochus Schick; n s of 4th St, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year..... 5,870

QUINN, Lucy A., to Katharine Ewald; n e corner of 11th Av and 51st St, 1 year..... 4,000

ROSEN, Meyer, and wife to Isaac Gitsky; s s of 119th St, 168 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 2,500

RAFFERTY, Peter F., to The Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 29th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 9,000

SCHUSTER, George, and wife to Elizabeth Stoddard; 987 1st Av, 3 years..... 7,000

SULLIVAN, Denis, and another to Edwin Foggin; s s of 33d St, 143.9 ft w of 2d Av, demand..... 1,500

SOMER, Caroline W., to The Bowery Savings Bank; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 102d St, 1 year.. 20,000

SCHREINER, Joseph J, and another to Estelle G. Rockefeller and others, executors; n s of 142d St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

STILWELL, Lizzie B., to James H. Redman and another, trustees; n s of 30th St, 230 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 12,000

SAUER, Henry W., to Clement C. Moore and others; s w corner of 9th Av and 23d St, 1 year..... 35,000

SCHREINER, Joseph J, and another, to Estelle G. Rockefeller and others, executors; n s of 142d St, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE AND Warehouse Company to The Bowery Savings Bank; n e corner of 7th Av and 52d St, 1 year 300,000

TAYLOR, Gertrude B, and another, to James Nesmith, s s of 50th St, 501 ft w of 5th Av, lease..... 5,000

WEINSTEIN, Morris, and wife, to Christopher Lochman; 383 Water St; also s w corner of Pleasant Av and 115th St, secures contract 32,800

WIELAND, Conrad, and wife, to The East River Savings Institution; 357 Bleecker St, 1 year 4,000

WHITE, Webster, and another, to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 85th St, 169 ft w of Av A, 3 years 7,500

WHITE, Olivia, to Charles W. Purdy; n s of 118th St, 180 ft w of 2d Av, demand 250

WEINSTEIN, Morris, and wife, to E. J. Murray; s w corner of 115th St and Pleasant Av, 1 year 14,000

WILDER, Barbara, to John A. Tiernanan and another; w s of Topping St, 355 ft n of 174th St, 3 years.. 3,500

WILLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York City; n s of 80th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 40,000

WEYMAR, Christian, to Giuseppe Tuto; Lots 433, 290, 378, 225, 110, 116, map of Seton homestead, demand 900

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLAIR, John E., to Lena Seiferd... $700

CUMMINGS, Hugh, to John T. Gallagher 8,400

DORSETT, R. Clarence, to Isabelle McCormack and others, (six assignments) 25,940

GOTTLIEB, Samuel, to Charles H. Reed 600

JENCKS, Francis M., to William N. Crane and another, executors..... 1

LYNCH, Theresa, to H. M. Geschen 335

MALONEY, William P., to F. A. Snow 4,000

ORMISTON, William, to R. C. Dorsett 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Max Clausen and another 1

THOMPSON, Morris S., trustee, to Charles E. Horton, Jr., and another..... 20,000

THE TRUSTEES OF THE LENOX Library to the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, (22 assessments)..... 20,249

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE Insurance Company to Matthew Callahan 1

THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURance Company to Mary Thomas.. 15,000

VOLKENING, Otto, to Bertha Volkening 25,000

Lis Pendens.

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20 ft front; James G. Wentz against Marie C. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) 27,500

12TH ST, n s, 112.3 ft w of Avenue B, 17.7 ft front; Charles Frankhausen against William Frankhausen and others, (partition.)

AVENUE D, 54; Nancy L. Sherwood against Abraham Ellenstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

28TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25 ft front; John L. Willetts, trustee, against Babette Kaufmann, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

10TH ST AND AVENUE D, s w corner; 10th St, s s, 90 ft w of Avenue D, 25 ft front; George H. Taylor, Jr., receiver, against Benjamin Lichtenstein and others, (action to redeem.)

RIVERSID

THE REPUBLIC'S DANGERS

Justice Brown Pictures Them to Yale's Law Class.

CORPORATE GREED IS PROMINENT

Municipal and Legislative Corruption as Perils to Our System of Government — Labor and Capital.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—Henry B. Brown of Michigan, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, made the principal address at the alumni dinner of the law department of Yale to-day. He took for his subject, "The Twentieth Century," and his utterances attracted much attention.

Justice Brown introduced his subject by referring to the first time he was at Yale in a similar capacity, almost two score years ago, when the institution was a college with fewer than 700 students, while to-day in the university there are 2,400. Drawing a lesson from this marvelous growth of the college, touching lightly on the troubles of the country culminating with the close of the war of the rebellion, and enlarging upon the wonders that have been worked in the material prosperity of the land during the nineteenth century by means of the genius of inventors, whose startling discoveries and combinations have so markedly assisted in the progress of civilization, Judge Brown reached his theme proper. He spoke in part as follows:

But these, the immediate effects, which are patent to every observer, are greatly inferior in their economic importance to certain secondary effects which have been apparent within the last thirty years, and which threaten not only to affect the political future of every State, but to revolutionize the entire productive industry of the world. It is a change which began silently, has progressed furtively but relentlessly, and is yet only at the threshold of its tremendous possibilities. So unforeseen was it that it may be said to have stolen upon us like a thief in the night. It may be summed up in a single word—consolidation. Consolidation in politics, in business, in society.

The consolidation influence is as potent in business as in politics. In fact, it may be said to have revolutionized the whole system of production. The results are large enterprises, only rendered possible by combinations of capital, great corporations monopolizing the production of all the comforts and many of the necessaries of life, immense farms and pastures flooding the markets of Europe with cheap meat and grain, curtailing the rents of the landlords and depressing the value of their lands, the crushing out of small producers, and the centralizing of production where labor and material can be obtained the cheapest.

I have spoken of material changes of the nineteenth century as furnishing the keynote to the progress of the civilization during that period. But this is not all. There is a more strictly personal interest to us, the law, conservative as it is, has not been at a standstill. While its fundamental rules have remained and must always remain the same because they are founded upon immutable principles of justice, legislation has established much of what was intended as a wholesome restraint upon individual liberty, and has almost revolutionized the practical administration of the law. The whole system of litigation has changed as much as the law itself. The lawyer of the last century looked askant at a court of equity—brought his action at common law, and demanded a jury of his peers. He had the same humbling prejudices of Lord Coke against tribunals proceeding according to the course of the civil law.

The multiplicity of corporations, the enormous growth of the patent system and of the internal commerce of the country have given rise to questions with which juries are incompetent to deal. Where there is a choice of remedies, the resort is usually to a court of equity, and large interests are intrusted as safer in the hands of a single upright, passionless Judge, or bench of Judges, than in those of the average jury. It is certainly a tribute to the purity of the American judiciary that this combination is so rarely complained of, and that their devotions are so seldom the result of fear, favor, affection, or the hope of reward.

It is one of the ancient maxims of the law that a state of things once proved to exist is presumed to continue. So we may safely assume that the tendencies which the last half of the nineteenth century have developed will be prolonged into the twentieth: that the great powers of England and Russia, which already parcelled out among themselves almost the entire continent of Africa, will look for new fields of conquest in the extreme East; that the process of absorption which is going on with the usual indifference to the wishes of the native population, and that another hundred years may see the entire Eastern Hemisphere under their control. It will be our duty to see that their rapacity does not extend to the Western Hemisphere.

In the domain proper of the law, the reforms have already been so sweeping that the future seems to promise more of conservation than of change. In fact, however, a greatly increased efficiency in the administration of the law, which, in many of the States, is most unsatisfactory. I look for the time when the technicalities which now hedge about the administration of criminal law will be swept away and every case be squarely settled upon its merits. If we had more independent Judges who could control trials instead of listening to them, and more intelligent juries, there would be less complaint of the maladministration of justice.

The important changes of the twentieth century, however, promise to be social rather than legal or political. While the signs of the material development and prosperity of the country were never more auspicious than at present, it is not to be denied that the tendencies of the most thrifty States to what is commonly called attention, have produced a state of social unrest which augurs ill for its future tranquillity.

The processes of combination have enabled manufacturing and other corporations to put an end to competition among themselves by the creation of trusts. Upon the other hand, labor, taking its cue from capital, though more slowly, because less intelligent and alert to its own interests, is gradually consolidating its various trades unions, with the avowed object of dictating the terms upon which the productive and transportation industry of the country shall be carried on. The reconciliation of this strife between capital and labor, if reconciliation be possible, is the great social problem which will confront you as you enter upon the stage of professional life. That the solution of this does not lie in the destruction of private property is as certain as that the civilized world will not return to barbarism. National socialism has never been found except among primitive types of people, and the history of civilization for the last 4,000 years has been largely the history of individuals who have sought to acquire property of their neighbors. The truth is that distinctions in wealth, within reasonable limits, so far from being objectionable, are a positive blessing even to the poor, in the opportunity they afford for a diversity of labor and of talents.

With no reward for industry and no punishment for idleness, what would be the proportion of the industrious to the idle? Where would be the incentive to labor? What would become of the hundreds of thousands who are engaged in providing luxuries for the rich, and in ministering to their pleasure? The truth is the whole fabric of civilization is built upon the sanctity of private property. Were this foundation to be taken away, the structure would crumble into ruins.

While it is entirely true that the business methods of the past thirty years have tended to increase enormously the fortunes of a few, it is wholly untrue that the poor, as a class, are either absolutely or relatively poorer than before. The sins of wealth, though many and grievous, have not generally been aimed directly at the oppression of the poor.

While I feel assured that the social disquietude of which I have spoken does not point to the destruction of private property, it is not improbable that it will result in the gradual enlargement of the functions of government, and to the ultimate nationalization of monopolies. Indeed, wherever the proposed business is of a public or semi-public character and requires special privileges of the State or a partial delegation of governmental powers, such, for instance, as the condemnation of land, or a special use or disturbance of the public streets for the laying of rails, pipes, or wires, there would seem to be no sound reason why such franchises, which are for the supposed benefit of the public, should not be administered directly by the public. Such is, at least, the tendency in modern legislation in nearly every highly civilized State but our own, where great corporations, interests, by parading the dangers of paternalism and Socialism, have succeeded in securing franchises which properly belong to the public.

Progress in this direction should undoubtedly be made with great caution, and each step should be taken in the assurance that the last one has already been vindicated by the result. While I have no doubt of the ultimate settlement of our social problem upon a reasonable and just basis, there are undoubtedly certain perils which menace the immediate future of the country, and even threaten the stability of its institutions. The most prominent of these are municipal corruption, corporate greed, and the tyrannies of labor.

Municipal misgovernment has come upon us with universal suffrage and the growth of large cities, and in some respects it is to be lamented in ratio exactly proportioned to the size of the city. The activities of urban life are so intense, the pursuit of wealth or of pleasure so absorbing, as upon the one hand to breed an indifference to public affairs, while upon the other the expenditures are so large, the value of the franchises at the disposal of the cities so great, and the opportunities for illicit gain so manifold, that the municipal legislators whose standard of honesty is rarely higher than the average of those who elect them, fall an easy prey to the designing and unscrupulous.

Though I am unwilling to believe that corporations are solely responsible for our municipal misgovernment, the fact remains that bribery and corruption are so universal as to threaten the very structure of society. Universal suffrage, which it was confidently supposed would inure to the benefit of the poor man, is so skillfully manipulated as to rivet his chains, and secure to the rich man a predominance in politics he has never enjoyed under a restricted system. Probably, in no country in the world is the influence of wealth more potent than in this, and in no period of history has it been more powerful than now.

Mobs are never logical, and are prone to seize upon pretexts rather than upon reasons, to wreak their vengeance upon whole classes of society. There was probably never a flimsier excuse for a great riot than that given for the sympathetic strike of last Summer, but back of it were substantial grievances to which the conscience of the citizens seems to have been finally awakened. If wealth will not respect the rules of common honesty in the use of its power, it will have no reason to expect moderation or discretion on the part of those who resist its encroachments.

The misgovernment of which I have spoken is so notorious and so nearly universal that it is useless to attempt to ignore it, or to expect that it will cure itself. Whether the remedy for all this lies in raising the character of the electorate by limiting municipal suffrage to property holders, or in government by commissions, is a question which will not fail to demand your attentive consideration. The great, the unanswerable argument in favor of universal suffrage is, not that it insures a better or purer government, but that all must be contented with a Government in which all have an equal voice.

I have spoken of corporate greed as another source of peril to the State. Corporations are a necessity in every civilized State. They have a practical monopoly of land transportation, of mining, manufacturing, banking, and insurance; and within their proper sphere they are a blessing to the community. On the other hand, the ease with which charters are procured has produced great abuses. Corporations are formed under the laws of one State for the sole purpose of doing business in another, and railways are built in California under charters granted by the States east of the Mississippi, for the purpose of removing their litigation to Federel courts.

The greatest frauds are perpetrated in the construction of such roads by the Directors themselves, under guise of a construction company, another corporation, to which is turned over all the bonds, mortgages, and other securities, regardless of the actual cost of the road. The road is equipped in the same way, by another corporation, formed of the Directors, which buys the rolling stock and leases it to the road—so that when the inevitable foreclosure comes, the stockholders are found to have been defrauded for the benefit of the mortgagees, and the mortgagees defrauded for the benefit of the Directors. Property thus acquired, in defiance of honesty and morality, does not stand in a favorable position to invoke the aid of the law for its protection.

Worse than this, however, is the combination of corporations in so-called trusts, to limit production, stifle competition, and monopolize the necessities of life. The extent to which this has already been carried is alarming, the extent to which it may hereafter be carried is revolutionary. Indeed, the evils of aggregated wealth nowhere seem in more odious form. The truth is that the entire corporate legislation of the country is sadly in need of overhauling, but the difficulty of procuring concurrent action on the part of forty-four States is apparently insuperable.

From a wholly different quarter proceeds the third and most immediate peril to which I have called your attention—the tyranny of labor. It rises from the apparent inability of the laboring man to perceive that the rights he exacts he must also concede. Laboring men may defy the laws of the land and pull down their employers' houses and those of their employers about their heads, but they are powerless to control the law of nature—that great law of supply and demand—in obedience to which industries arise, flourish for a season, and perish, and both capital and labor receive their appropriate reward.

In conclusion, Judge Brown said the outlook for a settlement of the conflict between capital and labor was not encouraging. He thought arbitration failed to offer a solution of existing troubles, and he was doubtful in regard to profit sharing. He said the press would prove a powerful factor in settling these important questions, but admonished the class that in the purity of the courts was the safety of the Republic.

DANGER AHEAD FOR CARL BROWNE

A Marriage Ceremony on the Capitol Grounds Will Not Be Tolerated.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—If Carl Browne and his bride, formerly Miss Mamie Coxey, come to Washington to be married on the steps of the Capitol, according to the announced programme of the Lieutenant General of the late "Industrial" Army, they will probably be arrested for disorderly conduct by the Capitol police.

An advertised display of this kind is construed by officials to be clearly within the scope of the law prohibiting unauthorized assemblages in the Capitol grounds or in the vicinity of the building.

Browne's effort is obviously to secure additional notoriety by causing an assemblage liable to be more or less disorderly in the grounds of the Capitol. If he attempts it without a permit, which he cannot obtain, he will "run in" without ceremony, and with very little éclat, and may possibly be sent to the workhouse.

The regulations controlling the Capitol grounds have been made more stringent than they ever were before. Wednesday next an order will go into effect prohibiting the passage through the grounds of vehicles other than carriages.

ANOTHER PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES

A Party Will Leave Brooklyn July 10 and Start Home Aug. 31.

An American pilgrimage to Lourdes will start by the steamer Westernland, July 10. The party will be accompanied by the Very Rev. Victor Saillat, Provincial of the Fathers of Mercy, and the Rev. William Smith.

The Very Rev. Victor Saillat has received the following letter in connection with the pilgrimage, from Archbishop Corrigan:

I have received your note, in which you indicate a prospectus of the American national pilgrimage to European shrines. The attraction offered to intending pilgrims is very great, and I trust that many Catholics will be able to take part in these religious exercises. A pilgrimage, devoutly made to a distant shrine, is a sublime act of faith. I congratulate you and your reverend companion on the prospect that our country will be well represented in this grand demonstration of christian piety.

The party will leave on July 10 and will visit Antwerp, Cologne, Mayence, Heidelberg, Lucerne, Milan, Venice, Padua, Ancona, Rome, Naples, Marseilles, and Toulouse, arriving at Lourdes August 16. They will then visit Nimes, Lyons, and Paris, and will start for America August 31.

GEN. DE LEVIS'S STATUE UNVEILED

A Grand Celebration of St. Jean Baptiste Day in Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 24.—St. Jean Baptiste Day was celebrated with more than usual splendor here to-day. The ceremonies began with high mass at St. Sauveur Church. Subsequently a procession, composed of 100 societies, with bands of music, formed and marched through the principal streets to the Parliament Buildings, where 15,000 spectators were assembled.

Platforms had been erected for the Governor General and party, and for the Marquis de Levis and party. Lieut. Gov. Chapleau unveiled the statue of Gen. de Levis amid the cheers of the immense throng. He then ascended the tribune and delivered a speech. The Hon. Mr. Taillon, Premier of the Province, and the Consul General for France, Mr. Klecskowski, also delivered addresses. The Marquis de Levis spoke briefly, paying some neat compliments to her Majesty and her representative, Lord Aberdeen. The proceedings concluded with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

FOWLER'S PORTRAIT OF GOV. FLOWER

A Commission Painted for the State House in Albany.

There may be seen for a few days longer at Knoedler's Gallery, on Fifth Avenue and the corner of Thirty-fourth Street, a portrait of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, which has been recently painted by Frank Fowler, the well-known artist of this city. The work is handsomely, not to say elaborately, framed, and, with the strong and vigorous handling, makes a most effective appearance, that will be sure to attract much attention when it gets to its final resting place, in the State Capitol at Albany.

Mr. Fowler has represented the ex-Governor full length, standing in easy pose and life size, against a harmonious and broadly indicated drapery; near by is a chair, and this gives a pleasant note of color. The artist has been happy in his likeness, and the familiar features of the former head of the State are faithfully reproduced, leaving only cause for congratulation.

Were Greenburg, Not Yonkers, Bonds.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 24.—An error crept into the report published yesterday in regard to the failure of Coffin & Stanton, in New-York, when it was said that among the unsettled claims is one of the City of Yonkers for between $80,000 and $70,000.

The facts are that many years ago the city opened Warburton Avenue to the north line of the city, and, under a bill passed by the Legislature, it was proposed to continue the extension from that terminus through part of the town of Greenburg, making a magnificent riverside drive of several miles. John G. Peene of Yonkers and James J. Treanor and John Besson of Greenburg were appointed by the Supreme Court Commissioners to carry out the plan.

Yonkers, not being involved in the improvement, did not issue any bonds for it. The expense was to be borne by the town of Greenburg and the County of Westchester. The bonds given to Coffin & Stanton were Greenburg bonds, and not Yonkers bonds, as stated. The Commissioners hope within this week to turn certain collaterals into money sufficient to prevent any loss to the town of Greenburg.

SLATTERY IS SUSPENDED

Park Policeman Must Explain the Drowning of Andrew Plum.

MR. SQUIER TAKES PROMPT ACTION

The Accident Will Result in the Removal of the Fountain at the Entrance to Prospect Park, the Commissioner Says.

Park Policeman William Slattery of Brooklyn, who was charged with failing to rescue, or of allowing other persons to rescue, Andrew Plum, a ten-year-old boy, from drowning in the fountain on the plaza facing the main entrance to Prospect Park, Sunday afternoon, as was published in The New-York Times, was suspended from duty by Park Commissioner Squier yesterday.

Capt. McNamara, of the Park Police, made an investigation and obtained the names of some of the eye witnesses, all of whom throw the blame upon the policeman. He reported the matter to the Park Commissioner, and Slattery's suspension followed.

The Captain sent a report of the case to Coroner Kene, who will hold an inquest in the Court House at noon to-day. In his report to Coroner Kene Capt. McNamara made no reference to the charges made against Slattery.

It was said yesterday that when one of the men who witnessed the boy's frantic efforts to save himself attempted to jump in Slattery drew his revolver and threatened the crowd.

The fact that a revolver was in the policeman's possession was verified by Park Commissioner Squier yesterday, who said that Slattery was the only park policeman allowed to carry a revolver.

Commissioner Squier said: "I do not believe Slattery is so much to blame as was at first supposed for the unfortunate death of the little boy. It appears, from a conversation I had with the officer, that when he arrived at the fountain he was unable to learn positively that there was a boy in the fountain. There were a number of young boys there, and their statements were so contradictory that Slattery did not think it true that a boy was drowning.

"Slattery is one of the oldest employes in the Park Department. He is the only park policeman who is permitted to carry a revolver on duty. He has been trusted to go to Police Headquarters with the payrolls. Of his bravery I haven't the slightest doubt. If he had dreamed that a boy was drowning he would have waded in and saved him."

Capt. McNamara said that Slattery was a good swimmer, and had an excellent record. He rescued a woman from drowning in the park lake several years ago.

Policeman Slattery said yesterday that Policeman Moger told him that something was wrong at the fountain on the plaza. "When he ran toward the fountain he said he met John Plum, the brother of Andrew, who had a hat in his hand. The boy first told him, he said, that his brother had fallen into the fountain, but afterward said that it was not his brother, but his hat.

When Slattery got to the fountain and heard, as he claims, so many contradictory statements, he did not believe that anything serious had happened. The boy Andrew had been under the water for fifteen or fifteen minutes, he said, when he got there.

At that time, he said, he did not believe that there was any person in the water, and for that reason he refused to allow any of the spectators to go into the fountain, as it was against one of the park ordinances.

He had he known, he said, that a boy was in the water he would not have hesitated a second in going in.

John Plum, the brother of the drowned boy, said:

"When I saw my brother struggling in the water I ran for a policeman. He paid little attention to me, but started to come over after I came back. I saw my brother still struggling in the water and the people all running toward the fountain, which even made the policeman start on a run. As he got to the fountain my brother still had his hands up in the water, and could have been saved. A half dozen people wanted to jump in the water, and the policeman prevented them from saving him, and I consider that he caused his death."

The accident has caused Park Commissioner Squier to decide on the removal of the fountain. He said:

"This accident settles the question. Although the Aldermen have decided that it ought to go, yet they really have no deciding voice. As the Park Commissioner, I am the sole arbiter, outside of the Finance Department. I have been in favor of removing the fountain. It would probably have been removed before this had there been sufficient funds at the command of the department. The water in the fountain was about three feet deep Sunday. The work of removing the fountain will be begun as soon as possible."

Coroner Kene will cause a thorough investigation.

COLLINS LAW TESTED IN COURT

Ex-Justice Steckler Argues for the Barbers that It Is Unconstitutional.

The constitutionality of the Collins law, which is being tested by the barbers of Brooklyn, came up before Justice Brown, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on habeas corpus proceedings instituted by ex-Justice Steckler of this city on behalf of Samuel Hobach of 19 Bond Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested for keeping his shop open Sunday, June 9.

Ex-Justice Steckler, who is employed by the barbers' association, claims that the law is unconstitutional in that it is a violation of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, which provides that no State shall deny to any person the equal protection of the laws. He also claims that the law is unjust, as it discriminates in favor of the City of New-York and Saratoga, consequently being class legislation.

In his argument, ex-Justice Steckler said: This law unjustly discriminates in favor of New-York and Saratoga Springs against every other section of the State. This legislation is vicious in principle in making it a crime to shave on Sunday and permitting the same thing to be done in New-York City and the village of Saratoga Springs without any penalty. In other words, a barber residing in Brooklyn performing his work on Sunday is guilty of a crime, while his more fortunate brother in New-York City is permitted and authorized by this law to do that very thing for which the resident of Brooklyn is pronounced and branded as a criminal.

The discrimination in favor of certain localities makes the law void. Such a law ought to be condemned by all. It interferes with the rights of the people. It takes from the people of Brooklyn the rights given to the people of the City of New-York.

Assistant District Attorney Callahan said he could not make a verbal argument, but would submit a brief if he was given the time. Justice Brown granted him ten days.

ACCOUNTS OF EX-SHERIFF GORMAN

Some Difference as to Amount Due the City on Process Fees.

There is a difference in the accounts between the city and the estate of the late ex-Sheriff Gorman. When Sheriff Gorman finished his term of office Jan. 1, 1893, some processes were in course of action. As a result it is thought that about $2,000 is still due to the city in fees, but half of this, under the old law which was in operation when Mr. Gorman was Sheriff, will be returned to the estate after the payment.

Prior to Mr. Gorman's death he was requested by Controller Fitch to pay what was due the city as soon as he found it convenient to straighten out his accounts. Mr. Gorman replied that he would do so as soon as the accounts were settled up. Before this was done, however, Mr. Gorman died, and the matter was put into the hands of William E. Stillings, his executor. There is some dispute as to the exact amount of the city's claim, and the matter has been put in the hands of the Corporation Counsel. In reference to the matter Controller Fitch said yesterday:

"The question at issue reflects in no way on the integrity of ex-Sheriff Gorman. All Sheriffs go out of office with unsettled accounts. Ex-Sheriff Gorman's estate is worth many times whatever may be the claim of the city against it. But for the death of the ex-Sheriff it would have been settled before this. There is really no controversy over the matter."

ALUMINIUM FOR THE DEFENDER

Plates and Beams Above the Water Line of the New Cup Yacht to be Made of That Metal.

All the plates and beams above the water line of the new cup yacht Defender, now in course of construction by the Herreshoffs at Bristol, R. I., are to be made of aluminium.

The effect of using this metal for the upper works of the hull will be to lower the centre of gravity of the boat as well as to reduce the displacement. It will also increase the space in the boat without entailing any sacrifice of strength or stability.

James C. Maguire, the consulting engineer of the Pittsburg Reduction Company, which supplied the aluminium, returned from Bristol yesterday. He is enthusiastic in his praise of the Defender, and is sure she will win the cup race without difficulty.

Mr. Maguire was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times to explain how the Defender would be benefited by the use of aluminium. He replied:

"In the planning of the yacht great trouble was taken to have as little weight as possible above the water line. This had in view the stability of the Defender, which is increased by placing its centre of mass as near the keel as the weight of the various parts of the boat would allow.

"Below the water line the hull is made of bronze. Above this line, rolled plates of aluminium five-sixteenths of an inch thick have been used. The largest of these plates is 13 feet 10 inches long, 3 feet 2½ inches wide, and weighs 200 pounds. This is the largest plate of aluminium ever rolled.

"The angle beams used for sustaining the deck were rolled at the Pittsburg mills of the Carnegie Steel Company. Like the plates, they are made of nickel aluminium, which has given very high tensile strength.

"In order that there might be no break at the moment of victory, each piece of aluminium used in the Defender was tested by a piece cut from it. The average tensile strength was 40,000 pounds, or 20 tons, to the square inch. This is almost three times the tensile strength of copper rolled to medium hardness, and is very nearly equal to the tensile strength of ordinary commercial iron. Had it not been that we were restricted by the fear of brittleness, we could have increased the tensile strength considerably."

Mr. Maguire also said that in making these plates and beams the ordinary rolling machines used in the preparation of similar manufactures of steel were employed.

In addition to the outside plates and angle beams, all the braces around the sides, the plates under the wooden deck sheeting, and the centre beams of the boat, were made of aluminium.

As the specific gravity of aluminium is only one-third that of iron and less than one-third that of copper—the two metals which otherwise would have to be used—and as the diameter of the beams and thickness of the plates were not appreciably greater than if they had been made of steel, the saving of weight by its substitution was a factor of some importance in the construction of the Defender.

The new yacht will have her air ports and dead lights constructed with aluminium frames and all the plumbing fittings will also be of the same material. That no weight may be lost even in the kitchen, a set of aluminium cooking utensils has been already ordered.

COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION SCANDALS

Motion to Dismiss the Cases Taken Under Advisement by Justice Bartlett.

The Columbian celebration scandal was revived in Brooklyn yesterday, when Lawyer E. F. O'Dwyer moved before Justice Bartlett, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, for an order dismissing the indictments found against ex-Aldermen Arthur C. Heaney and Moses J. Wafer and Contractor Patrick Ross.

The lawyer said that in two previous cases the juries had disagreed, and that in two other cases the defendants had been acquitted.

District Attorney Ridgway said that he did not think there was sufficient evidence on which to place the persons applying for relief upon trial.

"I have examined the cases thoroughly," said Mr. Ridgway, "and endeavored to find if there was any additional evidence which could be presented. I have been assisted by Mr. Clarke, who is thoroughly familiar with the case. I believe it would be absolutely impossible to present any stronger evidence than that adduced on the former hearings, when the acquittals were secured."

Justice Bartlett said he would consult with Justice Brown, who had tried one of the cases, and after that would render his decision.

Patrick Ross was indicted for conspiracy in the building of the grand stand for the Columbian celebration.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 1 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Taff, (letters for Jamaica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Taff");) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic");) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland");) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1:30 PM (supplementary 3 PM) for Ireland, per steamship Berlin, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Berlin");) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwold, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Fuerst Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 2 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM per Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 6 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellaura, via Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; at 6:30 AM for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems");) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania");) at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome");) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene");) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuspan, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba.

MONDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Sydney.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Rikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 and up to July *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July *19 at 6:30 PM, (on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Monday and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 21, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II....July 20, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 24, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Sept. 7, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II....Sept. 28, noon.....Genoa
Werra.....Oct. 12, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat, June 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM | Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM | Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Aug. 15, 11 AM
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Aug. 22, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, July 27, 11 AM | Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM Paris.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
PARIS.....July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
ST. LOUIS.....July 17 | NEW-YORK.....Aug. 21
NEW-YORK.....July 24 | PARIS.....Aug. 28

EXTRA SAILING.

BERLIN.....Wednesday, June 26, 4 P. M.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND....June 26 | WAESLAND....July 31
RHYNLAND....July 3 | FRIESLAND....Aug. 7
WESTERNL'D...July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
NOORDLAND...July 17 | WESTERL'D...Aug. 21

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Je. 29, 10 A.M. | Etruria, July 20, 3 P.M.
Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M. | Campania, July 27, 9:30AM
Lucania, July 13, 9:30 AM | Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P. M.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot 20th St.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M.
Saloon, $80 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.
Ethiopia, July 6, 3 P. M. | Anch'ria, Jul. 27, 10 A.M.
Furnessia, July 13, 10AM | Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A.M.

Cabin, $80 and upward; second cabin, $40; intermediate, $30; steerage outward, $10; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, June 26, 9A.M. | Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM
Adriatic, July 3, 3 P.M. | Germanic, July 31, 2 PM
Teutonic, July 10, 8:30AM | Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30AM
Britannic, July 17, 1P.M. | Britannic, Aug. 14, noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent. Sat., June 29, 7 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Le Boeuf, Sat., July 6, 8 A.M.

Parlor seat and buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, June 29, 1 P. M.
S. S. Werkendam....Thursday, July 4, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Manitoba, June 29.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 20th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

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Steamers leave San Francisco:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....July 13, 2 P. M.
GAELIC.....July 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Aug. 3, 2 P. M.
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